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密勒氏評論報

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STRENUOUS efforts are now being made to patch up China's internal troubles. A Presidential Mandate issued last week orders an armistice throughout the country, and President Feng has invited Dr. Wu Ting Fang and General Tsen Chen-hsuan, leaders in the Southern movement, to come to Peking to meet with the representatives of the Southwestern Provinces who are already in the capital. The National Council will soon be voluntarily dissolved, it has been announced, in order to hasten the convocation of a legal legislature. Just what this legal legislature will be has not been stated, but it is understood that three plans are under consideration: The reassembly of the old parliament, the assembly of a new parliament under the old system of election, or the election of a new parliament under new regulations drafted by the National Council. Just what will be done depends upon the results of the armistice and the coming conference. In the excitement following the dissolution of the parliament last spring, leaders on both sides announced that this was to be the final fight between the Old and the Young in China; that no compromises could bring the factions together again. But since that time, these resolutions have been weakened by the leaders on both sides being unable themselves to present a solid front. Now, however, with many parts of the country in a state of famine on account of floods, and business at a standstill in other parts of the country owing to internal strife and with the lives of foreigners in many parts of China in danger, her leaders have decided that for the time at least China should get her house in order. Perhaps the final realization that China is at war with Germany and that the time has arrived for active assistance of her Allies, has had much to do with the present decision to have order.

CHINA and America will both inscribe the year 1917 into their histories as the one in which they declared war against Germany. Many events of great importance have happened throughout the world during the memorable year just drawing to a close, but with few exceptions most of them are in some way or other bound up in this great conflict with the Central Powers—with Germany as the corner stone, against which no less than twenty-one countries have declared war to date. Dr. Karl Graves, the "international spy" whose activities in America, taken together with his exploits in Europe, were such as to impel the U. S. Government to put him under lock and key for the duration of the war, probably prophesied better than he knew when he closed his book with the memorable words, "Wilhelm holds the thunderbolt that will shake the world." In due course it will shake much more, probably so violently as to throw him from his throne. America by this time has fairly well adopted the slogan of Col. Watterson, the dean of American journalists, who from the earliest

days of the war in 1914, in his editorials, while expressing the opinion that "Wilhelm was probably the ablest ruler in Europe" always led up to the climax with which his writings ended: "To Hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs!" A responsible American statesman in a speech recently expressed the thought that the German and Austrian nations might hope for an honorable peace as soon as they had eliminated those two reigning houses. This, as Shakespeare says, is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for. There is, however, one point to be borne in mind in this connection, and that is America's attitude towards conditions in Russia. It would be the height of folly to give even the extremists in that country a chance to say, with any resemblance to truth, that the American public, while enjoying a Republic themselves, have not shown sympathy with a Republican movement in Russia.

EXTREMIST Russian papers, in discussing the attitude of official England towards conditions in Russia, have expressed the opinion that, although the British press had for decades been making an outcry against the evils of the Romanoff regime, it had in actual practice been more sympathetic since August 1914 with that regime than with the regimes that had followed it. This view, of course, leaves out of consideration the fact that this Russian deflection makes the Hohenzollern menace all the stronger. But the point we wish to bring out in this paragraph is that America will find it easier to gain the sympathetic ear of the German people in any campaign directed against Kaiserism just in proportion as it shows by its example its sympathy with the movement towards Liberalism in Russia. The way to relieve the German people of the delicate task of eliminating their Kaiser is, of course, to do it for them, and if it comes to the worst, it will have to be done, no matter how long it takes. But every Westerner in the Far East, no matter how patriotic he may be, must at times be impelled to meditate upon the thought that just in proportion as the Westerner continues the process of exterminating himself, by that much will the native peoples of Asia be strengthened (comparatively), not only in their legitimate aspirations for complete freedom from outside control, but have their latent desire awakened to avenge the "insult" of the Western world in daring to suggest that the Asiatic was somehow "inferior."

THE REVIEW is in receipt of a copy of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives in regard to a bill now before Congress which is intended to provide additional legislation affecting the United States Court for China. The hearing took place on September 27-28 and October 1, when Judge Lobingier appeared before the committee. The purpose of the present bill is to clarify by express legislative announcement the jurisprudence of the United States Court for China. Much of the information brought out in the hearing is of interest to Americans living in China, *e.g.*, that part in which Judge Lobingier explained the present predicament of Americans in China such as consular officials, missionaries, and representatives of business firms who are on gold salaries, and also the part in which he explained to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the great growth in the American community in China to its present population of about seven thousand. The high esteem in which the House committee holds the present judge of the United States Court at Shanghai is shown in statements made by several members of the committee. Congressman Linthicum of Maryland, in commenting on the proposed code for the U. S. Court for China, said: "If Judge Lobingier could live forever, I do not think this committee would have any hesitation whatever about it," and Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin in the course of the same hearing, said: "If Judge Lobingier were to sit there right along, I would allow him to amend, modify, and repeal, but he is not always going to be there. If it is proper for us, right here in the District of Columbia, not to leave to the discretion of anybody what the law shall be, or to any judge sitting here—it is vastly more important we make a code containing a specific and definite embodiment of the law. . . ." The hearing also brought out other facts of interest to the American community in China, namely that there are now about twenty American lawyers in Shanghai and perhaps ten more in the rest of China, and that there are about the same number of British lawyers in this port, who by courtesy are permitted to practice in the U. S. Court for China in the same way that American lawyers are permtted to practice in the British court. It was also noted that in the last eight years between six and seven hundred cases have come before the U. S. Court for China. In discussing the proposed legislation affecting the United States Court for China, Judge Lobingier in a speech before the San Francisco Bar Association on November 5, just before his return to China, in part, said:

"By the acts of 1848 and 1860, the "laws of the United States" were extended over American citizens in China so far as suitable and necessary to enforce treaties. The question as to what are "the laws of the United States" was a serious one, but it was finally decided by the United States Circuit of Appeal, the late Judge De Haven writing the opinion, that the expression "laws of the United States" means Acts of Congress enacted for jurisdictions such as Alaska and the District of Columbia. Under this decision the criminal code of Alaska became available and applicable to China; the District of Columbia code was also used and where the same question was legislated on in both codes, the court has followed the latest expres-

sion of the legislative will. It does not seem probable that Congress will provide a special code for China. There is a measure now pending that will provide several necessary reforms for the court which will probably be passed at the coming session."

The American community in China is glad to welcome Judge Lobingier back to his post and to join with China in thanking him for his untiring efforts while at home in awakening, through public discussion, magazine articles and personal discussions with Government officials, a more intelligent interest in China and the problems of the Pacific, which have so much to do with the future peace and well being of the world.

THE Commission which is to sit in Shanghai next week for the purpose of revising the Customs tariff of China, in order that as nearly as possible imports into China shall pay an effective rate of 5% in duties, will have before it a work of extreme diffculty, principally because of the abnormal figures with which they will have to deal. So far as the Foreign Powers are concerned, we believe we are correct in stating that they would be willing to have the duties assessed at an advalorem rate of 5%, but the Chinese Government, wishing to obviate any disputes as to the valuation of goods imported, desires to fix a specific rate, which as nearly as possible shall work out at the rate of 5%. Adherence to this idea when the last specific rates were fixed upon has caused the Chinese Government a great deal of loss in revenue owing to the fact that the prices of imported articles have risen very considerably since the time the revision was made, so that on an average China has only been receiving a duty which works out at about 3½% of the value of imported cargo. China's currency being on a silver basis, all prices of cargo imported from gold standard countries will have to be calculated into taels (the Chinese "Troy" ounce), but owing to the abnormally high value of silver at the present time the Chinese run a great risk of greatly undervaluing the price of goods to be imported in future years. As against this, however, the gold prices of imports, owing to the war, are greatly inflated, and the Commissioners will have an exceedingly broad field of possibilities to argue upon, and probably will argue for a long time before an agreement is come to as to the specific figures which may reasonably be counted upon to bring in an average of 5% duty into China's exchequer in future years.

READERS of the REVIEW will remember that several weeks ago we published an article entitled "The Japanese Invasion at Amoy," in the course of which it was stated that the British-owned dockyard at Amoy was likely to pass into other hands, the situation at that time being that Japanese interests had secured an option on the property by the payment of a small sum as bargain money, said to be M.$10,000. The point was made that the Chinese Government would be very short-sighted if it did not take advantage of the opportunity to secure this valuable dock, as were it to pass into Japanese hands, having in mind the close proximity to the Island of Formosa, which since the China-Japanese War is a Japanese possession, it would mean that for all practical purposes the Chinese would find that they would be in the position of having a Japanese naval base right at the heart of one of their richest provinces. The suggestion was made that it would be an admirable policy for the Chinese Government to forestall the Japanese plans by purchasing this dock for themselves, and without wishing to exaggerate the importance which the publication of the article above referred to has had upon the course of events, the REVIEW is glad to be able to announce on what it considers reliable authority, that the Chinese Government has completed negotiations with the owners of the dock for the purchase of this property, paying down M. $205,000, which is half the purchase price of M. $410,000, the remaining instalment to be paid in April.

THE REVIEW has for the past month or so given prominence in its columns to the great interest which the Japanese are taking in events in Russia, particularly in Siberia, and much more particularly in North Manchuria. *The Japan Chronicle* (Kobe), in discussing this subject, after pointing out how keen the Japanese press has been to "play up" untoward events east of the Ural Mountains, says: "It would be interesting to know exactly why these lugubrious views are held in Japan. They bear a strange likeness to the views which used to be held of the danger to Japan of Korea's weakness and lawlessness and which prevail regarding China's inability to keep strict order." Some of the statements emanating from Japanese notables remind one of St. John's cryptic allusions in the Book of Revelations to the Romans, which, couched in a style which would be unintelligible to Caesar's officials, still conveyed to the Hebrews a meaning which was quite clear. A Japanese Minister of State is, for instance, credited with having made the following observation:

A cry is heard that Japanese troops should be sent to Siberia for ensuring safety to the Japanese. The sentiment itself enlists some sympathy, but any such talk might give umbrage to the Russians and would court suspicion of the other Allies. It would be different if the Japanese residents in Siberia were actually endangered, whilst the Chinese troops failed to provide protection, or else if the Germans were to conclude peace separately with Russia and submarines and aeroplanes were to be sent by the Siberian Railway to disturb the peace of the Far East. The Japanese people ought to exercise discretion in what they say.

DR. Gilbert Reid, an American citizen who has seen many years of service in China, first as a religious missionary and later as head of the International Institute, an organization devoted to propagating Western thought among the educated Chinese, was last week, after a trial at the American Consulate at Tientsin, deported to Manila. His deportation came about at the request of the Chinese authorities in Peking, who, because of Dr. Reid's activities in behalf of Germany, had made himself an "undesirable" in China. When the war began, Dr. Reid entered the field of public discussion by contributing articles on the war to the various newspapers of China, mainly in defence of Germany's position. Later he became the editor of a newspaper in Peking, *The Peking Post*, which on the face of it was supported by the Germans. In June of this year he was brought before the U. S. Court for China in an action in which he was charged with Seditious Libel in connection with editorials he published in his newspaper criticising President Wilson and the American Government for declaring war on Germany and questioning the motives of Americans in entering the struggle of democracy against autocracy.

ACTING on the advice of leading Ameicans in Shanghai who did not desire to see one of their nationals make a spectacle of himself in behalf of a country against which most of the world including their own country was warring, Dr. Reid apologized for his criticisms of President Wilson using in part the following words:

"If, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety, I express my honest regret and desire that what has been written may not be construed to possess any offensive meaning and I, as editor of the *Peking Post* will be most glad to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials, which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation as may be enacted during the period of the war."

Following this statement, Mr. Chauncey P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney for China, moved the Court that the information against Dr. Reid be *nolle prosequi* for the following reasons: "That public interests will best be served by not prosecuting the cause to a further determination at this time." Commenting further on the action, the District Attorney in part said:

"As I believe the accused is earnestly sorry that he published the articles in question and as he promises to refrain from repeating the offences charged, as the Prosecuting officer of the Court in this jurisdiction, I deem it advisable to make these motions, and if granted by your Honor, I wish to state that if the accused renews his attacks on the American Government or its officials the Information will be re-filed as trial on them has not been commenced."

FOLLOWING his appearance in the U. S. Court, Dr. Reid returned to Peking and continued the publication of the *Peking Post* and for a while modified his utterances in conformity with his promises. Soon, however, his editorials got back into the old rut and the Chinese government suppressed his paper. It did not stay suppressed, however, for in a few days it appeared in Chinese with a sheet printed in English folded inside, which contained Dr. Reid's editorial comments and certain news dispatches which were printed evidently with the intent of casting aspersion upon the Allied side of the war and bolstering up Germany's position. Then the Chinese Government suppressed this paper. In a few days another paper in English called the *Peking Evening Journal* appeared in the Chinese Capital and in the first issue there was a circular notifying subscribers that it was being sent to the original list used by the *Peking Post*. This paper was nominally edited by a Chinese, Mr. Chou Tieh-hsin, but the genius of Dr. Reid was reflected in its utterances.

SO, truly, it may be said that Dr. Reid has exhausted the patience not only of the American community in China, but of China as well, and all give a sigh of relief that he is out of the country. It is especially unfortunate that the good work he did as a missionary and as head of the International Institute should thus be brought to an ignominious close. To repeat a comment from an earlier issue of the REVIEW in this same conection: "This seems to be an instance of a man being misled by his own sentiments or convictions, as you will—until he was

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OF THE FAR EAST

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gradually warped away from his argumentative starting point, and brought into a position which undoubtedly was invidious." Owing to the holidays of the past week there has been little editorial comment on this case, which is of great interest to all foreigners in China and also of great interest to Americans at home. For the information especially of Americans in China and at home, we are here reprinting the comments of Mr. W. R. Giles, the well-known Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, as printed in that paper on Tuesday, December 24.

The deportation of Dr. Gilbert Reid has caused general satisfaction among Americans and the remainder of the Allied community, for the Allied cause was being continually derided by this pro-German propagandist. Although the American authorities have for some time past been collecting the necessary evidence against him to ensure his being placed under restraint, he was removed from the territory of China without their being called upon to use this evidence. It had at last become clear to the Chinese that Gilbert Reid was carrying on a campaign in the interests of the Germans which was sooner or later going to bring them into conflict with the Entente Allies. They had secured evidence that he was receiving money from a German organization in Tientsin and that he was devoting his energies to furthering the German cause. Feeling that it would be a difficult matter to deal with him themselves and wishing to prevent further complications, they applied to the American Legation to have him deported as an undesirable character. The American authorities immediately got in touch with the District Attorney, secured the legal rulings on the case and subsequently had him arrested. He was taken to Tientsin where he appeared before the local court. The finding of that court has not yet reached here but if he can give no satisfactory answer to the charges of the Chinese he will be deported and will leave China by the next U. S. Transport for Manila. Thus will the great Gilbert Reid make his exit. With the exception of the Germans whom he serves for a few paltry pieces of silver, no one will regret his removal. A renegade missionary, he has cast a slur on that body by his actions and by his mouthing of religious utterances and a wilful misuse of the Good Book to support the German cause against America. He has proved himself both a hypocrite and a traitor. For a long time past he has been shunned by people of his own nationality with the exception of a few others who are of the same kidney as himself. Even the Germans themselves held him in contempt, although he was serving their interests for they realized that for the sake of the money he obtained from them he was willing to act against his own country and by every means in his power to dishonor the flag which heads the armies of the United States in their fight for Liberty and Democracy. He is labelled a Judas and will carry that stigma until the end of his days. The few men and women, and they are few, thank Heavens, who have come under German influence, and who while claiming American citizenship, are half hearted in their allegiance and in their private speech belittle the American flag and do all in their power by sneering at the assistance and influence of America in this war, had better take warning from the fate of Gilbert Reid. There is no half way mark, they are either for or against their country. There are some of these people still in China and it behooves the American Government to make the strictest investigations when applications for passports are made for entrance into the United States. Letters from Germans in China are being carried into America by persons of this description and it is in this manner that German propaganda and German schemes are carried on. To come back to Gilbert Reid. The action of the Chinese Government so soon after sending him honorific birthday scrolls comes as somewhat of a shock. It appears however that he secured these by taking advantage of a Chinese custom, and the officials concerned had not the slightest knowledge that they were going to be used in the manner they were. When Reid gets to Manila he will to all intents and purposes be a free man as the U. S. Government have laid no charge against him, being content to get him out of the country on the charges brought against him by the Chinese. The report of his activities and his character will undoubtedly be sent on in advance and he will be placed under the closest surveillance. He will find that on American territory be will have to be more circumspect than he was in China and if he attempts to carry on his work for the Germans he may expect to find himself in gaol.

New China and Her Relation to the World

V. K. WELLINGTON KOO
Minister from China to the United States

ONE of the important facts is that the Chinese people are a progressive people. It was only fifty years ago, in 1868, that Anson Burlingame, in response to the welcome extended to him by the citizens of New York as the head of the first Chinese diplomatic mission sent abroad, announced that China was "ready to take upon her ancient civilization the graft of your civilization." Since that time progress in the modernization of China has been very rapid.

Politically, she has since been able to lay at least a foundation for constitutional and representative government; she has adopted a constitution and established a parliament in Peking and legislative assemblies in the provinces; she has organized a police on a modern basis; she has revised a great part of her laws to suit changed conditions of life, and built up a system of courts along the lines of an independent judiciary; she has created a modern army and the nucleus of a navy. More than all this, she has succeeded in throwing off an alien yoke which weighed her down for two hundred and sixty-seven years. In discarding the doctrine of divine kingship which prevailed in China for thousands of years and in reconstructing her government on the principle of sovereignty vested in the people as

a body, she has thrown autocracy overboard and is putting her house in order under the ægis of democracy.

In the field of education China has abolished the system of literary examinations which obtained in that country for at least a thousand years, and has established in its place throughout the country schools and colleges to train her citizens; she has abandoned classics as the chief subject of study and has embodied arts and sciences in the school and college curriculum. Whereas the work of education was formerly left largely to the people to organize and promote, the government has now created a ministry of education to discharge this responsibility.

As regards facilities for transportation and communication, she now possesses 6,500 miles of railroad in actual operation and many miles more in construction, 127,000 miles of telegraph lines, and half a dozen wireless stations. Steamships now ply busily back and forth on her coast and inland waters. The streets in some of her cities are traversed by electric railways and crowded with all kinds of modern vehicles. There is hardly any modern invention conducive to comfort or convenience that is not eagerly wanted by the people, who, as it were, but yesterday manifested opposition to railroads and telegraphs for fear of disturbing the spirits of wind and water.

Besides, her attitude toward foreign commerce has also undergone a radical change; instead of being indifferent to it, she is now eager to promote it to the best of her ability. It will be recalled that in 1867 there were only sixteen ports opened to foreign trade; today there are more than a hundred places where foreigners can take up residence and open permanent business establishments. China's foreign trade has grown almost tenfold in half a century—from less than two hundred million dollars silver in 1867 to nearly a billion and a half in 1916.

Side by side with the growth of foreign trade has been the progress of industrial development. Many parts of China are dotted with mines operated by scientific methods and factories equipped with modern machinery. In a great number of the larger cities the aspect is much like the busy manufacturing centres in the United States; there, as here, the blue of the sky is soiled by the clouds of smoke emitted incessantly from the chimneys of big factories, and the still air is disturbed by the hum of machinery, the scream of whistles, the roar of trains, and all the voices of progress familiar to you.

Nor has the progress of China been confined to the political, intellectual and material advancement of the nation; spiritual and social reforms have also made much headway. The vicious habit of opium smoking, which lowered the vitality of the Chinese race and jeopardized the moral life of the nation for more than a century, has now been completely suppressed, along with the prohibition of the sale and cultivation of the poppy which yields the drug. The successful abolition of footbinding, a practice which dated back in its origin to the ninth century and which for centuries was dictated as a necessary adornment of refined womanhood, is but another example of the vigorous spirit of change and betterment that is latent in the Chinese race.

These marks of progress have all been made in the last fifty years; and fifty years is a very short period for effecting reforms which involve, as is the case of China, a change of conceptions which, through centuries of inculcation, have acquired something of the spontaneity of intuition, and the abandonment of practices which, by the force of habit formed from many decades of repetition, have become second nature to the people. It is true that the world has also witnessed during the past half century the rapid rise of two or three nations from the degradations of weakness to the pinnacle of power; and that when compared with these examples, the progress of China might appear less marked than it is. But in making a comparison of this kind, it is to be pointed out on behalf of China that the vastness of her territory and the density of her population have added greatly to the immensity of her task. It is not unnatural that for these reasons China requires a longer time to bring about her complete rehabilitation. Besides, there were other great obstacles and difficulties in her path of progress. During the period we are considering, she underwent two disastrous foreign wars, three political revolutions, and a great number of crises in her foreign relations, which were in many cases deliberately forced upon her by others in pursuance of their policy of aggression. More than this, her freedom of action was, as it still is, much restricted by treaties made at a time when it was both tempting and easy to take advantage of her weakness and want of familiarity with the principles and practices of modern international intercourse.

The second fact that I should like to emphasize is that the people of China are peace-loving as well as progressive. Like the American people, they have great faith in the ultimate supremacy of reason, and they resort to force only when driven to it by compelling considerations of justice and right. One of their national philosophers has taught them for twenty-five centuries that "he who with reason assists the master of mankind will not with arms conquer the empire. Where armies are quartered, briers and thorns grow. Even beautiful arms are unblessed among the tools, and people had better shun them. Therefore, he who has reason does not rely upon them." That this teaching has had an abiding influence upon the Chinese people is a fact to which the history of China bears a striking testimony. No nation can show a record more free than China from charges of

initiating unprovoked war or committing acts of wanton aggression on other nations. This sentiment of love of peace and reason has so percolated through the different strata of society that settlement of disputes by arbitration or other peaceful methods is today a very general practice throughout the country.

The third and last fact I wish to point out is China's potential wealth and power. Not only is she, because of her huge population and its growing purchasing power, destined to be the world's greatest market in future, but the abundance of agricultural and mineral resources within her boundaries also makes it certain that the possibilities of her economic and industrial development are great beyond calculation. Coal and iron, the so-called vital essence of civilization, are particularly abundant. The mountain pastures of north and northwestern China, by reason of good climate and plenty of water, food and space, are most suitable for raising cattle and sheep, while the fertility of the soil in the south and southeast promises the greatest possibilities for agriculture. To these resources must be added the immense supply of water power in most parts of China and the vast amount of cheap and efficient labor. Surely no single nation possesses a greater amount of the resources of nature and men, no single nation presents a better combination of the elements of wealth and power, than China. When the rich deposits of coal and metals are unlocked from beneath the earth, when the fertile soil is subjected to the work of the plough, when the vast store of water power is harnessed, when the large supply of labor is fully utilized, no one can tell how far the material development of China may be pushed.

We see then, the New China, with her vast potential wealth and power, is progressive in spirit and still peaceful in sentiment. That such a country will sooner or later have a great deal to do with the future of the world, no one will deny. What, then, is China's relation to the world's future? The answer really depends upon what policy the other nations adopt vis-a-vis China, and what treatment they accord her. To be more definite, it depends upon whether they continue to permit themselves, or any one of them, to bully and browbeat her, committing one assault after another on her sovereignty; or seeing the injustice of these acts, acknowledge her right of existence and extend sympathy and support to her plans for progress. It depends upon whether they continue to keep the shackles of extraterritoriality, treaty tariffs, leased ports, railway zones and the like around her body; or recognizing the unwisdom of such a policy, aid her to remove them and restore to her full liberty of development. It depends upon whether they insist upon taking advantage of her love of peace, and continue to heap grievance upon grievance, thereby driving her some day to pursue a different policy, or realizing the value of this sentiment to the cause of international concord and tranquility, have due regard for her feelings and sensibilities. It depends upon whether they remain indifferent to attempts on the part of some of them to revive the doctrine of the spheres of influence and to close the open door within her borders; or appreciating the ultimate consequences of such a course and the desirability of keeping the Chinese market open to international trade on a footing of equality, help China batter down this pernicious doctrine of spheres of influence, foil these selfish attempts, and maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the trade of all nations in all parts of China. It depends upon whether they permit any nation to wrest away her rich resources and immense man-power from her own possession, and utilize the one as means of aggrandizement and mold the other into instruments of conquest; or realizing the possibilities of danger to the peace of the Orient and the world, aid China to conserve these resources of wealth and power in her own hands and develop them, not as selfish means for aggression, but as an instrument for the common purposes of peace. It depends, in other words, upon whether they are content with China's remaining a "sensitive spot" affecting international relations, as a prominent English writer has recently characterized it; or seeing the consequences that are sure to flow from a continuance of this condition are willing to check the inflammation by mitigating the attack from "economic antagonism," which is the most vicious type of international disease germs, extract from her body extraneous matters, such as consular jurisdiction, which have lowered her power of resistance, and help expedite her recovery to normal health. In short, it all depends upon whether they continue, in regard to China, to pursue a selfish policy of obstruction, interference and aggression, hoping thereby to get a share in whatever spoils may come; or whether they realize that such a course is sure to lead to conflicts, rivalry and antagonism, to disturbance of the peace of the nations; and that the best guarantee for the open-door policy, for the principle of equal opportunity and impartial trade for all, and for the devotion of her wonderful resources of wealth and power to peaceful purposes, lies in a strong and powerful China; and upon whether, realizing all this, they accord her that respect for her rights which they demand of her for their own rights, and conscientiously assist her to attain the end which is to be desired as much in the common interest of the world as for the sake to her own welfare.

It is probably safe to say that no single outstanding question of today is more important than the outcome of the series of alternative, which I have just mentioned; and no nation outside of China is perhaps more interested in this

outcome than the United States, whose future, because of her vast insular possessions in the Pacific and her extended coastline abutting on that great ocean, is in many respects bound up with the future of China. Conscious of this community of interest, no one on either side of the Pacific Ocean can observe the never-interrupted friendly relations between China and the United States without feeling a deep sense of gratification—a friendship that has been made possible by the mutual desire on the part of both countries to observe the principles of peace and justice, of good-will and amity in all their dealings with each other. And no one can contemplate the significance of the question we have been considering this evening without hoping that the people of China and the people of the United States will directly co-operate as far as possible in order to secure for this great question a correct solution—one that is conductive alike to the best interests of the world and to the noblest aims of China.—*An address delivered before the American Academy of Political Science.*

American Cotton Types in China

The following Notes on the Improvement of China's Cotton Crop are furnished to Millard's Review by Mr. H. H. Jobson, the American cotton expert in the employ of the Chinese Government. In sending us this article, Mr. Jobson states that he wishes to correct some of the statements attributed to him when he addressed the meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association several weeks ago—which had appeared previously in several Shanghai publications (the Review included).

WHEN discussing fertilizers at the recent meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association I stated that the majority of fertilizers in use in China, such as night-soil and bean cake, contain a very high percentage of nitrogen and a low percentage of phosphoric acid. On soils where the above types of fertilizers have been in use for years, and where there is as much rainfall as there is in the cotton growing districts of China, most of which falls during the growing period, cotton needs more phosphoric acid than it does nitrogen. Nitrogen forces the plant to grow while phosphoric acid causes it to put on fruit. There is a general complaint that American cotton does not mature its fruit when grown under Shanghai conditions. This is due to a great extent to the type of fertilizers in use and the excessive rainfall. When the plant is growing rapidly itself it will not put on a maximum amount of fruit, so instead of applying a fertilizer which accelerates the plant growth, one should be applied which would influence fruiting.

In answer to a question I stated that quicker results could be had by improving the native cotton than by introducing foreign varieties, but *I did not state that the greatest progress could be made by improving the native varieties.* It is my recollection that this point was discussed at some length. The Chinese varieties of cotton have degenerated to such a point that they will respond very readily to the least favorable treatment; however they have a long, long way to go before they can be considered on a par with some of the American varieties which could be successfully introduced into the central part of China. Since all indications are that American cotton can be successfully introduced in from three to five years, would it not be better to spend that length of time introducing cotton that has been bred up for more than fifty years and continue to improve it under Chinese conditions than to try to improve varieties that have degenerated so greatly as the native?

Instead of showing that 1,120 pounds of seed cotton produced on an experiment station 720 to 800 pounds of lint, I stated that Mr. Mihara, Director of the Mokpo (Chosen), Cotton Experiment Station, who made the trip from Peking to Shanghai with me, had secured yields as high as 1,120 pounds of seed cotton per acre from an American variety, while the highest yields from the native cotton ranged from 760 to 800 pounds of seed cotton per acre. I also stated that the Korean farmers secure an average yield of about 400 pounds of seed cotton per acre from American cotton and about 320 pounds per acre from the native cotton. The American cotton yields about 33 percent lint, while only 25 percent was secured from the native. These figures were written down on a blackboard, and I thought understood by everyone present.

The outlook for the improvement of the cotton industry of China is very bright, and it will not be many years before American cotton will be grown on a large scale, provided the Government continues the work as it has been started. There are now four cotton experiment stations in operation, one each at Tungchow, Wuchang, Chingting Fe, Honan and Peking. Efforts are being made on all of these stations to improve the native cotton as well as to introduce foreign varieties. Up to the present time the work has been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. If it were possible to conduct the work on a more modern and systematic basis much more progress could be made, but since it is being fostered by the Chinese Government it must be promoted according to the methods and system it prescribes.

There are many complaints or objections heard in regard to the growing of American cotton in China. There are good grounds for some of these objections, while for others there is no foundation. One of the complaints most frequently heard is that insect pests attack Ameri-

can cotton much more vigorously than they do the native plant. This is in part true, but not to such an extent as statements would lead a person to believe. Due to the fact that there is an excessive rainfall during the growing period, and the fertilizers most generally in use contain a very high percentage of nitrogen and a low percentage of phosphoric acid, the American plant when first introduced makes a very rapid growth, thereby causing the foliage to be very tender and susceptible to the attack of insects.

The most serious pest, and the one most difficult to combat, is the pink boll worm. While we were at Tungchow a very careful search was made for this insect both on the American and Native cotton. At the time the search was made, not more than one American plant in fifteen showed evidences of the pink worm, while not one single native plant could be found that was infested. This was very misleading, for if anyone doubts the seriousness of the attack of the pink worm on the native cotton they may be convinced by visiting the seed room of any of the larger ginneries in Shanghai. Hundreds of larvae that have eaten their way out of the seed after they reached the seed room may be found.

Although statements were heard that the Mexican cotton boll weevil was doing considerable damage, no evidences of it could be found, and frankly speaking I do not believe it has yet been introduced into China. There are many weevils which closely resemble the boll weevil and may easily be mistaken for it. In fact it is impossible to distinguish the boll weevil from a number of others without a microscopic examination.

The cotton webb or leaf worm was present over a large territory last season; however, it usually appears so late in the season that the damage caused by it is reduced to a minimum. If it should appear early enough in the season to do serious damage it may be controlled by a very simple and inexpensive application of Paris Green or London Purple.

Considerable complaint was heard that cut worms cut the young plants off near the surface of the ground in the Spring. Since none of these insects came under observation it is impossible to say which of the three more common species is doing the damage. However, all three species propagate very readily in weeds and grass and will be found doing the most damage where the growth of weeds and grass was most rank the proceeding Autumn. They may be controlled by maintaining the fields free from weeds and grass.

The boll worm is also present on both the native and American varieties, but as a rule does not do a great deal of damage except under local conditions which are favorable for its propagation. The purple worm was also found, but the loss caused by it can always be considered negligible.

All of these insects, with the exception of the pink boll worm, are present in the cotton fields of America, but a good crop is nearly aways produced in spite of them. What has been done in America for years can be done in China, provided intelligent and progressive methods are followed.

"John Chinaman" as a Farmer

IN any discussion of agriculture in China it is necessary to bear in mind that this great land includes nearly every variety of soil and climate under the sun; therefore the first thing to avoid is to jump at conclusions. In fact this matter of jumping at conclusions is a danger that is to be avoided when discussing any subject that relates to China, as, generally speaking, even the most careful student usually has the opportunity of only viewing the subject from one or two angles. The story is told that years ago one of the British regiments at Hongkong, when going to church took with them their mascot, which was a goat; soon the idea got abroad among the natives that these foreigners went to church in order to worship the goat. Many conclusions that Westerners, particularly globe trotters, have reached concerning Chinese affairs are almost as wide of the mark. The Chinese, by the way, have a little story to illustrate the danger of basing one's point of view on information gained from one angle only, similar to that in English of the "Six wise men of Hindustan who went to see the elephant though all of them were blind." In the Chinese story a young blind boy asked to have explained to him what is meant by the word "sky." He was told that the sky was blue like his gown; putting it to his nostrils he smelled the flour with which it had been stiffened; the sky, he was also told, is the place where the sun is, and the sun was a big round ball. Some days later the household was startled with screams from the youngster, who had fallen head first into the flour receptacle, hitting his head against a hollow gourd used as a scoop. "Help! help!" he screamed, "I have fallen into the sky and knocked my head against the sun."

The foreigner living in Shanghai, or in the Yangtsze Valley, and noting the extensive use which is made of canals to transport produce from one district to another, might jump at the conclusion that canals are in use everywhere in China; that is by no means the case, although the use of canals in China is extensive as compared with that of most other countries. Looking at a map of China one notes that the districts bordering on the Yangtsze River are dotted with innumerable lakes and streams, while the remoter parts of China, whether to the north, south, or west, are

comparatively mountainous, and, naturally, canals are much less in evidence. In those regions transportation is effected by land routes, generally by recourse to wheelbarrows, but also, particularly in the northern provinces, by means of heavy two-wheeled carts. This matter of the distribution of water, taken together with the great variety of soil and climate, has an enormous influence, not only on the kinds of crops which are raised in various parts of the country, but also on the methods of agriculture. Broadly speaking, the northern Chinese are wheat and millet eaters, while the natives of central and southern China depend principally on rice. The Chinese are vegetarians from necessity; by the term vegetarian we do not mean that they absolutely eat no meat, but that they eat very little of it. In China, as in other Oriental countries, the population lives close to the soil, and the struggle to secure the means of subsistence, owing to the enormous population, is of a character the severity of which residents of the more sparsely populated regions of the world can form little idea. The reason why the Chinese eat very little animal food is that there is not room to feed both the animals and the human beings at the same time. The Chinese by centuries of experience had discovered ages ago the fact, which modern scientific investigations have only confirmed, that a given area of land will support five times as many people provided they live on the vegetation direct as can be supported on the same land used to raise animals to provide them with a meat diet. The principal meat consumed in China is pork, simply because the pig produces more fats in proportion to what it eats than any other known animal. Neither the Chinese nor any other people could live on rice alone. Fat and protein are necessary to sustain human life, and this the Chinese obtain from vegetable sources—beans, peanuts, and sundry seeds. The odor of these vegetable oils, particularly when being cooked, is exceedingly offensive to the Westerner, even to one who has lived in China for a lifetime; but they are sweet savor to the Oriental's nostrils, and probably also would be to any Westerner who, in the absence of them, would be confined to an exclusive rice diet.

The American reader who has seen tractors and gangplows at work on the broad acres of his native land, or who has read of the enormous sugar plantations in South America where locomotives and cars are used to transport cane from the outlying districts to the sugar boiling centers, must bear in mind that there is nothing of this kind in the agriculture of China. If small land holdings, as some modern economists teach, are to be the salvation of mankind, certainly the Chinese have been "saved" long ago. The average Chinese holding is little larger than an American garden patch, and the tendency is to even greater sub-division, as it is a common custom for a Chinese father upon his death to settle his land equally among his sons. The land is worked in small, raised patches, with shallow furrows to hold the irrigation water. In China, and even to a greater extent in Japan, the use of irrigation is understood and practised with all but the highest percentage of efficiency. Nearly all work is done by hand. Wheat is grown not in furrows, but in hills, and in many districts is cultivated—that is hoed, weeded, and even fertilized, while the crop is growing. Harvesting is done with a sickle. The Chinese, however, uses plows. They have only one handle, as do the plows used in several South American countries. They are very simple affairs, but do the work fairly effectively. The trouble is that they penetrate the ground to too shallow a depth.

Farms in New England, many of them, are supposed to be "worn out" after having been used for five decades. The Chinese have been using their farms for five centuries—in some parts of China for forty centuries—without having any "worn out" farms on their hands. Modern science has it in its power to teach John Chinaman many things concerning seed selection and the propagation of new varieties of plant life, but it can teach him nothing concerning the advantages of crop rotation or of fertilizing, except, eventually, as regards the use of chemical fertilizers, the cost of which, however, precludes their introduction into China until the standard of living is considerably raised. It may be mentioned however, that in South China a start in the use of chemical fertilizers has been made, produced in a native factory under British supervision. The prodigies of physical labor which the Chinese perform in order to keep their land in a productive state are truly marvellous. Ditches are dredged for their muck and for the shells of the numerous small mussels, snails, etc, the latter being in demand for the lime that they contain. Grasses of various kinds are immersed in pools or streams in order that they may absorb elements useful to plant life while they are allowed partially to decay, the whole process of transfer being accomplished by laborious hand labor. Of course, the mainstay of the scheme of fertilization in China —the same is true of Japan—is the use of night soil, this being stored in pits and being applied in a liquid form. The New World knows hardly anything of this system, although it has been tried in a few places in Europe and America in connection with sanitary sewerage systems, where the gatherings from cities are pumped out in diluted form to neighboring hillsides, and there used to fertilize crops. To the Westerner, even to one living in the Far East, this is an unpleasant subject, but no less an authority than the late J. J. Hill, the railway pioneer of the American northwest, some years

ago stated that if the population of the United States continued to grow in future as it had in the past it would not be many decades before American farms would be forced to adopt this same method of fertilization, so common in the Far East. The city of Shanghai, for instance, is almost devoid of sanitary closets. Its daily accumulation of human waste is removed by coolies with buckets. The city gains a yearly revenue from the sale of this waste (being sold to a contractor) of almost Gold $60,000 annually.

The genius of the Chinese (or Japanese) conception of agriculture finds its highest expression (in more senses than one) in the utilization of hillsides. In this system the Japanese excel, mostly for the reason that really level tracts of land are the exception in the Island Empire, although the deforested hillsides of China are made use of for growing some cultivated crop to a greater extent than is generally realised. Bill Nye was responsible for a humorous little sketch on The Perpendicular Farm, but there is nothing humorous about the horizontal farms which the Chinese and Japanese have carved out of the sides of mountains, which in themselves are frequently not so very far out of the perpendicular. Instead of this task being humorous, it is Herculean. The crop to be grown is usually rice; this during the greater part of the season must stand in water; therefore the bed must be level.

By centuries of laborious work, all by hand, the sides of the greater proportion of the mountains of Japan, and many in China, have been converted into terraces, each bed being supported at its ledge by a perpendicular stone wall. The effect from a distance is of a series of steps, and that is just what these terraces are—big steps by which the ogre with his seven-league boots could have walked right up the side of the mountain; they would have had to be gum-boots because the beds are all flooded with water. Way beyond the highest terrace a spring has been tapped, and to this little stream has been added the water from thousands of other springs. The present day farmer in Japan owes much to his ancestors who built those terraces; he and his wife (the latter usually having an infant strapped to her back, the latter usually getting pretty well shaken up in the course of operations) still have a great deal of back-bending work to do (the rice crop is a particularly "nasty" one to keep free of weeds), but the irrigation system is the nearest thing to perpetual motion to be found anywhere.

China, like most other countries, engages in agriculture mainly with the purpose of feeding itself, and shares with America the happy position of having enough to feed itself and something left over. China's most valuable "agricultural" products are silk and tea; it is not to be lost sight of that these are strictly agricultural products, the propagation of the mulberry and oak trees which furnish the food for the silkworms being a really prodigious task. Surrounding the tea patches one frequently sees willow trees; some writers are unkind enough to say that the willow trees are planted thus so that their leaves can conveniently be used as adulterants for the tea leaves.

The most conspicuous objects on the Chinese landscape are the graves, mounds about six feet high. Probably one-sixth of the land surface of China proper, that is the part south of the Great Wall, is occupied by graves. The Chinese observe the system of private burial grounds, each family hoping to bury its own dead. It might appear that the Chinese, already pressed for agricultural space as they are, would abandon this system, which cuts off from productive uses so much of the land. The actual loss is, however, not so great. These mounds are universally planted to grass, and although many Chinese farmers are too poor to own an ox, they nearly all manage to produce several goats; and to a goat, a Chinese grave is a regular heaven on earth. To many a Chinese farmer the raising of goats happens to be a means of securing ready cash. Millions of dollars worth of goat skins are exported annually to America, and less quantities to other countries.

In any discussion of the agriculture of China, the great northern empire of Manchuria has to be considered by itself. This is a region which in due course offers a great field for the introduction of modern agricultural machinery. Comparatively sparsely populated, with a comparatively dry soil and yet, generally speaking, not irrigated, farming is carried on in fields not greatly dissimilar to those found in North Dakota, for example. Beans and wheat are raised in enormous quantities, by far the greater part of the crops being exported. An American corporation has, by the way, secured a tract of about twenty thousand acres some hundreds of miles beyond Harbin, and is raising beans and other cereals, working the land by a combined system of Chinese old-fashioned hand labor reinforced with American steam plows, cultivators and harvesters. This corporation at first went on the assumption that, despite the cheapness of Chinese labor, it would pay best to put in a complete American agricultural system. Experience, however, proved that, for the time being, in many lines the benefits of modern agricultural machinery were not sufficient to outweigh the services of the hard-working, comparatively poorly-paid, Chinese coolie.

G. W. M.

Peking

PEKING, unlike another ancient capital, is not built on seven hills; on the contrary, it lies flat as a pancake. The only "hill" is the so-called Coal Hill, which is an artificial elevation said to have been heaped up several centuries ago by the then ruling Emperor. The center of it is a huge pile of coal—that is, it is supposed to be, although, like many other things in the Middle Kingdom, this may be more of a fiction than a fact—and over this the earth was heaped to a height of about two hundred feet, the idea being that in case of a siege the inhabitants should not go short of fuel.

The capital of China is a city unique, not only as regards its history, but as regards its geography. The tourist who is looking for something "different"—something that will appeal to his longing for the unusual—will certainly find it in this ancient city, built by Imperial fiat centuries ago on the unproductive, alkali-charged plain of Chihli, the most northern of the Eighteen Provinces. Peking, even for Chinese hailing from other parts of the Empire, is a weird, fascinating and unique spot. There is nothing similar to it in all the rest of China, although the ancient Manchurian capital, Mukden, (not in China Proper), is a sort of a diminutive twin sister. The streets of Chinese cities are usually tortuous and narrow, in deference to the popular Chinese religious idea that the evil spirits would get lost in the mazes of the city and thus not annoy the inhabitants too much. The old Emperors of China, however, did not allow any nonsense of this sort to weigh with them when they planned the city of Peking. There are no crooked streets there. Peking is laid out like a problem in geometry. The avenues run due north and south, straight and wide. The Hutungs (cross streets), with few exceptions, intersect the main thoroughfares at right angles, lying due east and west.

Many of the great capitals throughout the world, London for instance, would be great cities regardless of whether they happened to be the seat of Government or not. Peking, however, has no other excuse for existing than the fact that it is the capital of China. It is not situated on any waterway, the country around it is the least fertile in the Country, and, although there are coal-mines situated in the mountains thirty or forty miles away, there are no manufacturing establishments, nor commercial houses, in Peking, except such as cater exclusively to the local trade, the *clientele* being either Government officials or people who in the last analysis depend on the Government for support. However, in recent years, Peking has become quite a centre for tourists, and Peking "shop-keepers" derive no little revenue from this source.

Peking is no mere little spot on the landscape. Standing in the midst of an otherwise practically uninhabited plain, it looms up as an immense rectangular block, covering thirty-six square miles, surrounded by a massive brick wall, almost forty feet in height, sixty-four feet wide at the base, and fifty-two feet at the top. The top of the wall serves as a grand esplanade thirty miles in length, frequented not only by pedestrians, but also by ricshas, carriages, and even automobiles, access to the top being gained by inclines adjoining a number of the gates which pierce the walls every mile or so.

It will be seen, therefore, that Peking is a very big place, and although it has a Chinese population of about three quarters of a million, in addition to probably ten thousand Japanese and several hundred foreigners of other nationalities,—in addition to the troops stationed at the various Legations,—its population is by no means commensurate with its area. Just as is the case in many another city we find in Peking great splendor thrown against a dreary background of conditions which are little short of abject. The southern portion of the city—about one-third of the entire area—is cut off from its more affluent northern neighbor by a huge wall; officially it is known as the Outer City, but in the period prior to the revolution of 1911 it was commonly known as the Chinese City in contradistinction to the more affluent northern portion, known as the Tartar City, approximately in the center of which is the small wall-enclosed Forbidden City covering about three square miles. The Chinese City in these days is to a great extent depopulated, the greater portion of the city having been destroyed during the Taiping Rebellion, which took place about the same time as the Civil War in America, and from the effects of which it has not recovered after a lapse of half a century. At the southern end of the Chinese City there are however, several objects of remarkable interest, the most important being the Temple of Heaven and adjoining it the Altar of Heaven, this latter being a truly unique bit of Celestial architecture. To give it its official description it consists of "a triple circular marble terrace, two hundred and ten feet wide at the base, one hundred and fifty feet wide in the middle, and ninety feet wide at the top, the successive steps being each five feet high." On the central stone, which is a perfect circle, the Emperor on the occasion of the Winter Solstice in pre-Republican day used to kneel and offer prayers to the "Shangtai," which is the nearest equivalent which the Chinese religion knows to what the Christians call "God." Nearby is the Temple of Agriculture. However, the tourists who want something modern to look at in faraway China can find it in the southwest corner of the Chinese City in the shape of the Chinese Government Printing Office, which is an establishment which will call forth exclamations of astonishment from the traveller. Here, under the roof of an immense modern concrete structure, are gathered together machines of various kinds, to be counted by the hundreds, engaged in the printing of bond certificates, banknotes, revenue and postage stamps, etc., all executed with the highest degree of perfection. Every person in the building, from the managing supervisor down is a Chinese, the only foreigner in the building being an American steel-plate engraver receiving a salary of about G.$10,000 a year.

A point for the visitor, and particularly for the prospective permanent resident, to bear in mind is that Peking is not an "open" port—that is, it is not a place where a foreigner may locate and engage in trade as a right obtained by treaty. The only spot in Peking where the foreigner is absolutely independent of Chinese administration is the Legation Quarter, about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, lying in the southern part of the Tartar city, and lying along the wall that divides it from the old Chinese section. This Legation quarter is a handsome, modern spot set in the midst of one of the greatest "living" antiques among all the cities of the world. In addition to the Legations and their accompanying barracks for troops, there are about a dozen very handsome bank buildings, and several business houses

and hotels. The Legation quarter, however, offers little advantages to a person or firm desiring to locate permanently. In the first place, hardly any premises are for rent, and the few there are are priced very high. Almost without exception the several American firms that have established themselves in Peking during the past several years have either rented or bought premises in the Tartar city; as to "buying" premises, however, the foreigner has a taste of the same kind of regulations which are imposed on Chinese in the Foreign Settlements. In Shanghai, for instance, Chinese may not officially own any real estate; however, about three-fourths of Shanghai's land is in fact owned by Chinese, the law being evaded by the simple expedient of some foreigner registering the land as his and privately giving a deed of trust to the Chinese owner. In the same way, a foreigner who wishes to "buy" a site in Peking, must go through the formality of having some Chinese friend or employee—usually the "compradore"—buying the land in his own name, and privately handing the foreigner a document to show that he merely holds it in trust. Legally speaking, also, there are no business offices in Peking; they are only "private residences." The newcomer will find that if he hangs up a sign outside his office to the effect that it is the office of such and such a firm that pretty soon a Chinese policeman will come along and insist that he remove it and put up his own personal name instead, and that in very diminutive letters. It appears, however, that there are ways to have a fairly conspicuous business sign erected without having it offend the police eye.

Dickens in his "Tale of Two Cities" says: "A wonderful fact to reflect upon, that every human creature is constituted to be that profound secret and mystery to every other. A solemn consideration, when I enter a great city by night, that every one of these darkly clustered houses encloses its own secret." No city in the world is more illustrative of this truth than Peking. Take Legation street for instance. As the visitor walks along and notices the British, the French, the American, the Italian, the Japanese, the Dutch, the Portuguese, the Russian, the Spanish, and the many other guards, as they are quartered in their respective legations, strung out in close propinquity, he has it borne in upon him—and the thought is all the stronger if he happens to be a person who can speak say half a dozen languages and as such has a chat with the guards of the various nationalities, as he saunters along—that here are groups of human beings brought together from the four quarters of the globe, who are near neighbors for years, and yet so far as social intercourse is concerned, (with certain exceptions) they might as well have never been brought together in the capital of China. Each lives in its own little world, which is typified by the guardsman who stands at the Legation entrance. The little Japanese guard, for example, takes his position and leaves it with a certain jerky, machine-like precision, that is to be noted in the movements of an entire Japanese army corps; the mere fact that he happens to be only one man hasn't the least influence on him; he goes through the motions just the same. The great secrets, however, are in the keeping of the Foreign Ministers themselves. It was undoubtedly true, up until the outbreak of the War at least, that the corruptive and intriguing forces of the world converged in a focus on Peking. The Chinese themselves are past masters in the art of intrigue, and the foreigner soon begins to add to his stock as soon as he arrives. Just a few examples. Concessions in some distant province are wanted, some country has a stock of fairly antiquated army paraphernalia that it wishes to slough off on the Middle Kingdom (that was), some bank has a surplus of capital which it would like to lend to China because its security is fairly good, because it pays a high rate of interest, and because it can fairly confidently look to the military arm of its government to ensure collection. Loan promoters are always on the *qui vive;* Peking commissions are paid on a liberal scale. And so it goes, and next comes the intrigue for political influence to back up the aspirations of the various nationalities. One of the favorite "games" is to invite the Chinese to appoint a foreign adviser. If by any chance one country is able to secure an advisership, China is soon pressed by the other countries to appoint an adviser from their nationality also. The result is that Peking is full of "advisers." With certain notable exceptions, their influence is inconsequential. In the majority of cases advisers have been appointed from amongst this or that nationality merely as a "compliment" to their respective flags, as a sort of set-off to an appointment that the Chinese really wished to make. Some of the most successful advisers have found that the less advice they tendered the greater their popularity. There are actually some advisers who have never done a stroke of work for the Chinese government; they are merely resident in Peking in order that they may draw their pay. The Revolution of 1911 was brought to a head by the then Minister of Communications, who tried to carry out the advice of his adviser to nationalize the railways of China.

The numerous Banking institutions in Peking, one for each of the principal nations of the world, and two or more for some of them, have little other excuse for existing than for collecting from China the monthly installments of interest from the numerous loans outstanding; of these the Boxer Indemnity is by far the most important.

Speaking of the Boxer Indemnity, recalls the Boxer incident itself, which took place in 1900. The visitor who goes with the intention of interviewing some one with the idea of getting first-hand information on that event will be disappointed. There may be a rare exception, but it is probably true that not a single foreign official who was there in 1900 is to be found in Peking to-day. The writer did once run across the cook who served the American Minister in those days and he positively asserted that Mr. Conger, together with the others, ate the meat of a donkey which he had served in the absence of the ordinary beefsteak. The few foreign residents engaged in business, for instance a German hotel keeper, who were resident in Peking then as now, almost to a man had left the city for safety, and thus had no personal experience of the siege. One of the exceptions is the well-known author, Putnam Weale, and for an intimate acquaintance with the events of those stirring days the reader is recommended to the pages of his "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," some of the more racy phrases of which the writer quite "discreetly" renders in the French language.

The one permanent and outstanding result of the Boxer incident was the advent of the railway to the Chien Men Gate of Peking. For half a century old China had resolutely stood against any intrusion of the iron monster within the sacred walls. The Boxer incident, however, settled that point and Peking is now one of

the principal railway centers of China, with several handsome, commodious, and modern railway stations. However, none of them is within the Tartar City, the most recently built, that of the Peking Kalgan line—the one by which the traveller proceeds to the ancient Ming tombs—being just beyond the walls at the extreme north-western corner.

The reader who is interested in a detailed description of Peking is recommended to a guide book. The lover of antiques will find Peking a center of interest for years. The so-called Forbidden City—it actually was forbidden for a foreigner to enter it until 1900, when it was entered by force,—remained a sealed book to the foreign and also to the Chinese "world" until seven years ago, when the Revolution put an end to it as a sort of political "convent" for the Manchu reigning house. This Forbidden City is now open to the public upon payment of a small fee. It certainly is the one bright and clean spot in an empire of accumulated filth. Marble bridges, lacquered and gilded temples, immense arches, miniature forests, all designed on ample lines and with an eye to the artistic, combined to make the Forbidden City—itself surrounded by its own massive, individual wall—a superbly appointed haven of seclusion for the Manchu "braves" and their concubines, most of whom never took the trouble, or ever wished to, go beyond its portals. However, there is and end of that now.

Peking, beyond the Legation Quarter, is apt to have a sort of depressing effect on the newcomer. It is the universal custom to build the houses—Chinese style, of course,—facing a courtyard. The inevitable result is that every street presents an almost solid wall of blue bricks to the eye, this being the rear of the houses, and most of them being only one story in height gives them rather the appearance of hovels. But the visitor once admitted within the massive oaken portals will usually find the courtyard a very pleasing spot indeed, with trees, shrubs, and flowers, while the interior of these Chinese houses are furnished with a richness which the average Westerner will envy, and of which the bleak exterior gives no inkling whatever.

For the man of business uninterested in antiques, relics, and the hoary history of ages past, who finds it necessary to spend several months in this ancient capital, life would be almost unbearable were it not for the two foreign-conducted hotels situated in the Legation Quarter, which to him are probably the only bright spots in the neighborhood. Of these the Wagon Lits (pronounced "Wahgong Lee," meaning Sleeping Car; the Chinese call it the Liu Gwah, which means Six Nations hotel, this being the Chinese idea of indicating that its guests are of an international character), is by far the most important. It is just opposite the Water Gate, where a breach was forced through the wall by the Allied troops in 1900. It is a magnificent modern hostelry, and serves as a beautiful example of the plight which German enterprise finds itself in as the result of the war. This hotel was started, planned, and superintended from its inception by a German, and nearly all the money invested in it was subscribed by Germans. But owing to the fact that the Hongkong (British) Corporation Laws were much more liberal than those of Germany, the German promoters incorporated under British law. As a result of the war these Germans whose money built the hotel, not only cannot profit from their shares or sell them, but they may not even live there. The guests stopping at the Wagon Lits, whether permanent or transient, are drawn from nearly every nationality under the sun, and in a busy season the dining room presents as animated and brilliant an appearance as does that of any first-class hotel throughout the world, and is indeed a revelation to the traveller from the Western Hemisphere. Financiers, big men of business, savants, diplomats, etc., passing through Peking either for business or for pleasure, meet here and make acquaintances quite unexpectedly, some of which have had consequences of international importance. Removed far from their homes, sometimes probably feeling a little homesick, they are an exceedingly approachable and genial lot, and many a young clerk stopping at the Hotel has come into contact in a personal way with people of this class, and thereby greatly enhanced his chances for future success to a degree which would hardly have been possible except within the walls of this, in many ways Sphinx-like, capital.

G. W. M.

General Tuan Chi-jui's New Job

On the night of December 19 a Presidential Mandate was issued at Peking appointing Ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui as Director-General of the Bureau which will deal with matters connected with the European war, and General Tuan Chi-kwei to the Ministry of War. It is not definitely known yet whether General Tuan Chi-jui will take over the post for which he has been gazetted. The acceptance of the Ministry of War by General Tuan Chi-kwei, however, leads to the belief that an understanding has been arrived at regarding the part that China from now on intends to play in the European war and that the President has decided to follow the policy of Tuan Chi-jui who from the very outset has been strongly in favor of China taking an active part in the operations in Europe, besides organizing her products with a view of placing them at the disposal of her allies. One thing is certain, unless General Tuan Chi-jui has been given assurances that his war policy will not be interfered with he will not accept the position, and if he has been given these assurances then it is an indication that the President realizes that he is not in a position to oppose Tuan Chi-jui and the northern military party. There are other indications that the President has had to fall back on the northerners for support and that as far as his changeable nature will allow will in the future support them. After having brought about the downfall of Tuan Chi-jui it must be gall and wormwood to him to have to almost beg him to come into the Government service again, while the fact that he was a party to the action of the Government troops on the Hunan and Szechuan fronts in laying down their arms and thus permitting the rebels to advance into the province of Hupeh must be equally galling to him for he is now compelled to back the arrangements being made by the northern military governors to resist by force of arms the onward march of the invaders. It must also be borne in mind that the military commanders told him that unless he supported them they would act without his authority. The unfortunate position in which the President now finds himself is the result of his own folly. From the very moment that he accepted the acting Presidency he secretly opposed those with whom

it was his duty to work and has remained true to no one. When he was accused by the late Premier of intriguing with the Yangtze military Governors to bring about his downfall while he admitted it, he in turn threw down General Li Ch'un and those who, under the instructions of Feng Kuo-chang, brought about the recent crisis and left them to get out of the muddle into which he had drawn them as best they could. The President and the Military Governors of the Yangtsze gave it out that they had forced the resignation of the late Cabinet for the purpose of getting rid of those who were granting concessions and signing contracts detrimental to the interests of the country. Instead of these men being thrown out of office as one would naturally expect them to be, we find the President urging and begging the most guilty one of the clique to remain in the Cabinet. It is said that on account of his losing the support of both the northern Military party and the Yangtsze Military Governors he took Tsao Ju-lin and his crowd to his bosom so as to be able to count on their support when the crisis comes. Many influential Chinese state that it is impossible for the President to hold his position much longer, and point-out that many Chinese who had suffered such reverses would have resigned some time ago. But Feng Kuo-chang appears to be like the Vicar of Bray and will remain in the Presidential Chair no matter what happens.—*Peking Correspondence to the Peking ana Tientsin Times.*

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

December 19. The old French cruiser, Chateau Renault, is torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. — In the British House of Commons, in answer to the demand of a Liberal Member for a clear outline of the aims of the Entente, Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replies that they have already been clearly expressed.

December 20. An Italian *communique* claims the recapture of a considerable portion of ground previously lost on the Asolone front.

December 22. An army of one hundred and twenty thousand Czechs and Slovanians is shortly expected on the French front, these troops having deserted their Austrian masters and voluntarily surrendered to the Russians and Serbians.

December 23. Sir Douglas Haig reports that attempted raids westwards of La Bassee are driven off.

December 24. An Italian *communique* reports the enemy driven to the left bank of the Piave Vecchia, southward of Gradenigo.——U. S. Secretary of War Baker's weekly review says that the reports of German peace proposals on seemingly favorable terms should not induce Americans to slacken their war preparations.

December. 26. The British Admiralty's report shows 11 vessels over and 1 under 1600 tons sunk during week.

CHINA

December 26. At Harbin a clash occurs between the Chinese troops and Russian troops incited by Bolsheviki leaders; in all seven persons were killed, including two civilians. There are ten thousand Chinese troops at or near Harbin, and the Chinese Government is prepared to intervene should the Russian railway authorities be unable to maintain the status quo, and in order to give the latter an opportunity the two Siberian reserve regiments previously on duty at Harbin are being sent out of Manchuria and the Chinese troops will retire beyond the Railway's leased area.

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GENERAL

December 19. It is believed that in the negotiations with the Russians the Germans have, as one of the conditions of the armistice, obtained the right to trade in Russia; it is believed that the Germans will endeavor to organize the railways and transports and re-establish commercial relations.

December 20. The disorders in Russia continue, Petrograd being in a state of siege. The Little Russians (in the southern part of the country) have declared a Republic and have refused supplies to the Bolsheviki regime unless they are paid for in cash, of which one-third is to be gold.

December 21. The German Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts* is suspended for three days by the Government as punishment for publishing an article declaring that the rich townsmen are living in plenty while the masses are literally starving.——As the result of a collision between an express and a local train, near Shepherdsville, Kentucky (between Louisville and Nashville), 67 persons are killed and 50 injured.

December 22. George Rodick, a former German Consul at Honolulu, is fined G. $10,000 in a San Francisco court, for fomenting revolution in India. ——Crews on Swedish ships in New York are discovered smuggling correspondence to Germany.

December 23. The campaign to introduce conscription in Australia is lost by a vote of 993,000 against, and 820,000 in favor.

December 24. Prohibition in Canada is made absolute by a law prohibiting the importation of liqour, the manufacturing of same being already prohibited.

Men and Events

The well-known palace of Prince Yu at Peking, now being converted into the Rockfeller Foundation Hospital, was the scene of a big conflagration December 17.

Damage to the extent of about a quarter million taels was caused by a fire which occured on Christmas Day in the warehouses of Carlowitz & Co., (a German firm), situated at Pootung, opposite Shanghai.

George Honniball, previously in the employ of the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai, was sentenced to two months imprisionment at the British Police Court in Shanghai, December 27, having been found guilty of embezzling M.$227 from the said concern.

The Peking vernacular press has been reinforced with two new daily papers, the *Hsin Min Kuo* (New Republic) making its first appearance December 18, and the *Kuo Chang Pao* (National Strength) which came out the day previously.

C. Lacy Goodrich, manager of the offices of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha at Manila, was married on November 29 to Ethel Chisholm Greene at Nagasaki, Japan. Mr. Goodrich was formerly located in Shanghai with the T. K. K. and later had charge of the offices of the same company in San Francisco. He has been in Manila since last July.

The Rev. E. D. Lobenstine will address the American Song Service next Sunday afternoon at 4 : 30 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. He will give a New Year's address and Mrs. J. H. Black will sing. At the last Song Service a collection was taken for the equipment of a sick room at the American School as a Christmas gift. The total amount subscribed was $159.90.

An esteemed correspondent at Soochow sends the REVIEW the following information: The Government School of Soochow gave a Christmas Holiday this year, but not as *Christmas*. It was given as commemorating the Yunnan Uprising against the Yuan Imperial Movement. "Christmas" cards and personal cards will be sent as formerly at China New Year. The indications are that gradually the Christmas Holiday will become general. Various Missionary schools, those for girls as well as for boys, have been quite active in giving entertainments to raise funds for the Tientsin sufferers. The City Educational Association is completing a boundary wall and surveying work for one of the Drill grounds and for new extension grounds of the city. These are all signs of advancement.

Notes From Peking

From The Peking Leader

The President will receive the high officials on New Year's Day, and the ceremonials for the occasion have been promulgated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will hold a New Year reception January 5, and one thousand and fifty invitations will be issued.

The Government treasury has received $200,000 in silver, which will be used for the redemption of the Government banknotes.

The Chief of Police has given permission to traders to hold fairs inside the Chunghua gate on the first three days of the New Year.

The Government Mint in Mukden has delivered twelve chests containing $80,000 worth of subsidiary silver coins to the Ministry of Finance for circulation.

The Temple of Heaven will be opened to the public during the New Year Holidays, after which an admission fee will be charged as in the case of the Central Park.

In reply to inquiries, the President has stated that the National Assembly should be convened in strict accordance with the regulations revised by the present National Council.

The Cabinet has fixed the salaries of the members of the National Council at $400 per month each, the President and the Vice-President of the Council to receive an extra $400 and $300 each, respectively, as allowances for office expenditure.

Complaint has reached the Ministry of Finance to the effect that the Government Tobacco and Wine Monopoly at Kalgan refuses to accept Government banknotes in payment of taxes. The Ministry will send an officer there to investigate.

On behalf of the Imperial Family, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, an ex-Premier, has addressed a letter to the President asking him to order the payment to the Imperial Family of the pension due, which has now been for some time in arrears.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps was held last Friday when the question of China's payment of indemnity came up for discussion. The foreign ministers agreed that China should postpone payment of her indemnity, beginning from the first day of the new year, but it was not decided how long the postponement should continue.

The War Participation Bureau, the War Commission, and the Department of Military Affairs, have decided to hold a joint meeting every Monday for the discussion of affairs in connection with China's participation in the European war. The War Participation Bureau is being organized and will contain eight sections for the transaction of business.

The Living Buddha of Mongolia, now in Peking, will pay a visit to the Wutai Mountains in Shansi while on his return to his native city, and the President has ordered special accommodation for him on the journey.

The *Shuntien Shih Pao* predicts the resignation of Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung from the Ministry of the Navy on account of irregularities found in his ministerial duties. Admiral Sah Chen-ping will probably succeed Admiral Liu.

For the New Year ——

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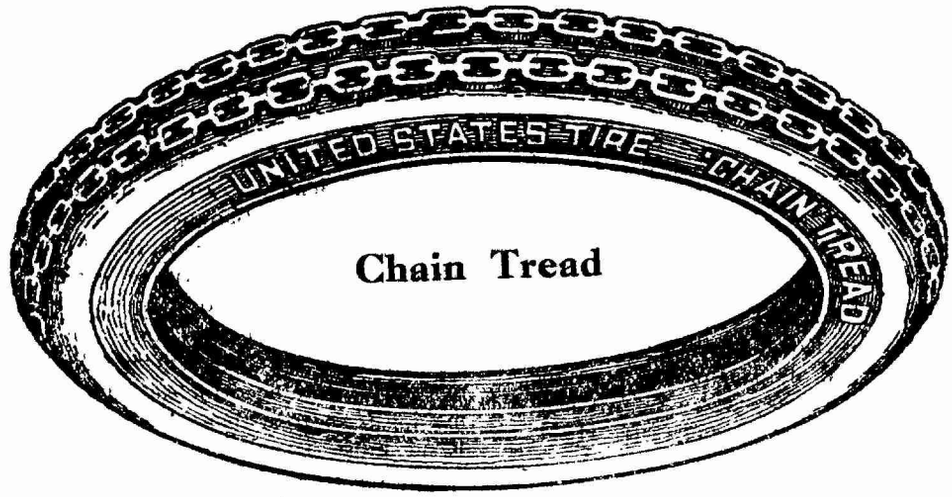

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Women's Work

Many War Relief Associations in China

There are 42 associations now organized in Shanghai, mainly in the interests of the various War Relief Funds. The names of the different Associations are: American War Relief Association of China, F. J. Raven, 15 Nanking Road; Belgian Relief Fund, Belgian Consul, 101 Bubbling Well Road; Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Fund, Secretary "North China Daily News;" Blue Cross Fund (Wounded Animals,) Mrs. Clark, 25 Jessfield Road; Books and Magazines, British Postmaster, Peking Road; British Flower Shop (Red Cross), 8 Nanking Road; British Red Cross Fund, Judge Skinner Turner, Supreme Court; British Red Cross (Scottish Branch), Mr. A. W. Macphail, 24a Kiangse Road; British Mothers' Fund, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road; British Women's Work Association, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Supreme Court; Earl Roberts' Rest Home, Mrs. A. C. Clear, 42 Weihaiwei Road; Fly Trap Fund, Mr. H. H. Read, 1 Sungkiang Road; French War Fund, Mr. P. Legendre, c/o French Council; Games, cards, pipes, etc., for Wounded, Mr. F. L. Marshall, 45 Kiangse Road; Irish Tobacco Fund, Mr. H. G. Simms, 6 Kiukiang Road; Italian Red Cross Fund, Mr. M. Denegri, 6 Kiukiang Road; Italian War Relief Fund, Mr. D. Beretta, c/o Italian Consulate; "Khaki" Prisoners of War Fund, Mr. W. J. Burke-Scott, 24b Kiangse Road; Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, Mr. H. Phillips, British Consulate; Merchant Service Field War Fund, Secretary Merchant Service Club; Navy League, Mr. Geo. Lanning, 14 Medhurst Road; Officers' Families Fund, Mr. H. Phillips, British Consulate; Overseas Club Aircraft Fund, Overseas Club Hamper Fund, Mr. H. H. Read, 1 Avenue Edward VII; Overseas Club "Netley Beds" Fund, Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road; Overseas Club Shanghai Branch, Secretary: Mr. Campbell Henderson, 35 Whangpoo Road, Treasurer: Mr. J. A. Smallbones, 66 Szechuen Road; Overseas Club Tobacco Fund, Mr. J. A. Smallbones, 66 Szechuen Road; Patriotic League, Mr. Eric M. Ross, 3d Peking Road; Portuguese Red Cross Fund, Mme. H. de Oliveria, 108 Bubbling Well Road; Prince of Wales' Fund (Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors), Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G; Queen Mary's Fund, Mrs. W. J. Vine, 3 G Peking Road; Razor collection for Soldiers at the Front, Mr. E. H. Barnett, Supreme Court; Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund, Mr. A. H. Hallam, Vacuum Oil Co; Russian War and Red Cross Fund, Mrs. Ex. V. Grosse, Russian Consulate; Sailors 'War Orphans' Fund, Mr. S. Mason, c/o Butterfield & Swire; Shanghai Wounded Fund, Mr. D. M. Graham, 12 Hankow Road; Sikh Wounded, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Central P. Stn; Star and Garter Fund, (Officers' Convalescent Home), Mrs. N. Johnstone, 97 Bubbling Well Road; St. Monica's Society, War Relief Fund, Mrs. Cornfoot, 118 Avenue Road; Veterans' Club, Capt. Hilton-Johnson, 20 Ferry Road; War Seal Fund, Lady Fraser, British Consulate; Wounded Australasians' Fund, Mr. S. J. Deeks, 10 Canton Road.

American War Relief Work

The American War Relief Work rooms in the Messrs. Fearon Daniel Building 18B. Kiangse Road, were open for work last Thursday. They will not be open again until Friday January 4, 1918. Several shipments have been received from Foochow and Amoy of knitted articles, consisting of sweaters, wristlets and stockings. The greatest call for materials comes from Hankow and Foochow, ten pieces of pyjama material, from 32 to 41 yards each, are sent to Hankow once a month but no finished articles have been received so far.

American Women to Hold War Work Meeting

A committee having in charge the American War Relief Work in Shanghai has called a special meeting of the American women in Shanghai for January 5, at 10:30 a.m. in the Banquet room of the Palace Hotel. Plans for extending the work of War Relief will be presented. The committee urges every American woman in Shanghai to make an effort to attend the meeting. Lists of the American women have been made and a roll call will be the first business of the meeting. The need for supplies such as women are making is so great that the work rooms at 18B Kiangse Road must be used to the fullest extent in order to enable the women of Shanghai to do their full duty. Up to now the rooms have only been used in the morning and it is proposed to use them all day in the future. The American women took definite action in organizing War Relief Work on July 10 and the rooms offered by Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., in their building at No. 18B Kiangse Road were accepted to be used as their work rooms. Several shipments have been sent to Shanghai from the outports and the American women of China have co-operated in this work in order that American soldiers may be furnished the supplies which will alleviate in a measure the hardships that they undergo in the field and their sufferings in the hospital.

Red Cross Drive Nets 554 Members in Shanghai

The Christmas American Red Cross drive conducted in Shanghai during the past week resulted in 554 new members. Consul-General Sammons cabled the headquarters in Washington December 25, to add 554 names toward the 10,000,000 goal. Included among the local subscriptions were two "patron's" memberships at $100 each, and 23 life memberships. Subscriptions may still be sent in to Miss E. R. Jansen, No. 2 Jessfield Road, Shanghai and they will be reported to the National Headquarters of Washington by mail.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Defects of Americans and Europeans as Viewed by the Japanese

The *Yamato* (Tokio) criticises Europeans and Americans severely for their hypocrisy, in an editorial article in which the editor points out many of the defects of the westerners. Because Friedrich Treitchke and other German scholars made great efforts to encourage Germanism, on the ground that German kultur is the best in the world, Germans have come to boast of being the best race of men in the world. They began to think that to conquer the world is the heaven sent mission entrusted to them. That is why militarism is rampant in Germany.

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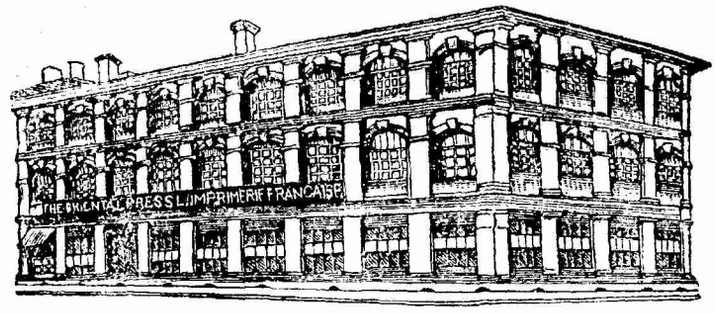

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The editor says that for any nation to establish her own position in the world, this self confident spirit of the people is very necessary. But too much of it is as bad as too little. Too proud a nation as Germany is liable to make a great mistake in her development. Germans, because of their boastful pride, have come to regard other nations with scorn.

But, the editor reminds us, this fault is not confined to Germans. Other European and even American people are addicted to this fault as well. The difference with Germans is only that of degree. Europeans and Americans regard themselves as superior to people of other lands by birth. They regard Christianity as the best religion, and hate rather than scorn followers of other forms of religion. They also regard races of different colors as being below mankind. That is the worst flaw in their character.

When Hindoos and African soldiers from the Congo Free State were sent to the front in the present war, Germans scorned these and said that to use them is to let colored races participate in a war of white races, and that it is a sign of the degeneration of England and France to use such colored soldiers. The English and the French may have felt very embarrassed at such criticism.

Then go back to the history of the British conquest of India. Look at the present treatment of India. The editor cannot bear to say very much about it.

But what about Americans? The editor asks what even Americans, who profess to be protectors of justice and humanity and to maintain Christianity as their background, have been doing to Japanese and Chinese school boys. What treatment have they given to laborers? They placed restrictions on the employment of races of different colors. Only recently they refused to let Japanese educators land. Even the clerks of banks in the employ of Japanese have become an issue as to their admission in America. Where is the justice and humanity? Where is the principle of universal love and equality as taught by Christianity?

These defects in the opinion of the editor are results of the self glorification of Europeans and Americans, whereby they regard other races as inferior to themselves. Unless this fundamental misconception is removed there can be no true peace in the world. Those who want to destroy the boastful dreams of Germans should first destroy their own boastful dreams.

Charges Against the Tsinghua College

From Peking Evening Times.

The new Minister of Education, Fu Tseng-hsiang, will investigate the charges against the Tsinghua College in the course of a few days and Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of the said College, has been instructed to put his defense before the Ministry at once. Dr. Tsur interviewed Mr. Fu the other day immediately after his return from the United States and it is believed that the case will prove to be most interesting as it means that important reforms will be introduced into the said college if any of the charges are proved to be undeniable. As the college concerns the American Boxer Indemnity, the Minister of Education will see Dr. Paul Reinsch shortly. It is said that Dr. Tsur is not so much responsible for the charges as his assistant who has been in charge of the college during his absence in the United States, so that he may be permitted to remain at his post by the Government; but there is no doubt the charges will do serious harm to his reputation and the reputation of foreign-educated students in China.

Officials and educators from old schools are already talking and laughing about the charges on the ground that it has been the belief in this country that Western-educated students are generally better than those brought up in old schools as far as corruption and morality are concerned. One Chinese official said the other day that in passing judgment upon foreign-educated students, people should not merely see their outside because foreign-educated men generally wear clean western clothes; but their hearts may be more dirty and corrupt than those old officials who are generally despised by foreigners.

"Open Door May Come Right Off Its Hinges"

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe.)

There are some people who will never learn propriety. A shocking example is reported by the Reuter-Kokusai agency from Shanghai, where on the 10th instant, the British Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner to the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman of the British Chamber and the President of the American Chamber expatiated on the value of Anglo-American co-operation not only on French battlefields but in Chinese commerce. And similar demonstrations are to be made in Peking under the auspices of the British and American Ministers. When will these gentlemen understand that without Japanese co-operation it is exceedingly improper for them to do anything at all in China? Has Judge Gary orated in vain, and has Baron Megata dined to no effect? And does not the Anglo-Japanese Alliance entrust British interests from Siam to the Aleutian islands to Japan's keeping? If things go on at this rate the Open Door may come right off its hinges and refuse to close at all.

"Pan-Americanism in Asia"

From The Far East (Tokio)

The phrase is the New York *World's*, which says, in concluding an article on the Ishii-Lansing agreement:—

"Pan-Americanism in Asia will be a good enough Monroe Doctrine in case it does for China what the Monroe Doctrine itself has done and is doing for Latin America."

So many varied opinions have been passed on this compact that it is best to wait and see. Of this we may be sure,—the agreement means one thing in the United States, another in Japan, and still another in China. It is capable of several widely different interpretations. It is in a double sense a "diplomatic" agreement, made in a language whose spirit finds no response in the mentality of the average Japanese, and still less in the mind of the Chinese.

Correspondence

Flood Relief Needed at Paotingfu

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

A great deal has been written about Tientsin and the great work that has been done to relieve the sufferers there. Generous financial and other aid has been sent there from various parts of the country, and from foreign countries, at a time when there are many urgent

calls for help from many suffering peoples, showing a splendid friendly spirit toward the afflicted of China.

Naturally the sufferers in and around a great city like Tientsin come in for a large share of the aid so generously sent. There are, however, other parts of the province far removed from the usual routes of travel, about which one hears little in ordinary times, which has suffered, is suffering, and will continue to suffer for a long time from the flood as keenly as Tientsin. The region to the south and east of Paotingfu was a thickly populated plain which has been swept by the flood, leaving it a vast lake region from which the water cannot be drained for a long time.

People from Paotingfu have been out through the region to investigate the condition of the people and are bringing back reports and photographs which depict an appalling state of affairs in a vast area which calls for immediate and serious attention and some share of relief work and funds to carry it on.

It is estimated that between two thousand and three thousand villages are affected by the flood in this part of the province. In some places whole villages were swept away suddenly. Others were gradually submerged. In some a portion of the houses remain standing. Many of the villages are still surrounded by water from two to ten feet deep. The expanse of the water is so great that, in some localities, as far as the eye can see, there is nothing but water with here and there a clump of trees indicating where some village stood. It is like a vast lake. Boats are scarce and there is no way of escape for the people. There are thousands in such a plight and few to come to their relief.

The worst conditions are yet to come as the winter advances. These people have lost practically everything they possessed. Their crops, before the flood, were much below the normal because of the drought. Many thousands are without food supplies sufficient to last them through the winter. Their supply of roots for fuel is lost so they have no protection from the bitter cold of this season.

There has been comparatively little relief work extended to this region as yet. One thousand men are to be selected to work on the model road to be begun at Peking. A small sum of money and some clothing has been forwarded from Peking to be distributed by the foreign workers in this field (more properly speaking a lake), but is only as a drop in the bucket to what is needed if these people are to be saved from perishing by the thousands this winter. Already, children are being sold to reduce the numbers to be fed and with the hope that the children, at least, will be spared.

A few foreigners and philanthropic Chinese in Paotingfu have formed a committee to try and do what they can to relieve the distress in this region, but they are up against a pretty stiff proposition and are in need of reinforcements from outside. Any kind of help will be welcome. It is their aim and desire to furnish relief as much as possible, in the form of useful employment which will benefit the people of the region.

Among the means they have thought of employing is that of weaving. The region is a cotton growing one, and many families had looms in their homes on which they wove cotton cloth. If funds could be obtained for equipping and stocking with yarn, local weaving shops could be established giving useful work to many in each community. Some of the people can make willow dress suit cases of a good quality if they could get the materials and have a place in which to work. There are other occupations that might be promoted if the funds were forthcoming, thus making these people self supporting. Such means of relief bring the best results because the people are kept occupied at useful work and are not pauperized. It is aimed to reach as many of the most needy as possible until they shall become self-supporting again.

It is a situation which calls for prompt, brotherly action and the cooperation of those who are so much better situated. Now is a chance to show these people of what stuff the foreigners are made when it comes to humane and Christian action.

Could you not present the situation to the public in some way that would bring help to these sufferers? Something in addition to what has already been undertaken must be done quickly if many are to be saved. Any effort for their relief will be appreciated by the people and those who are trying to get further aid for them. The committee who have the work in hand are ready and willing to carry forward any work which will help the sufferers, as thoroughly, and expeditiously as possible to the full extent of any funds that may be forthcoming. Sincerely yours,

FRANK A. FOSTER,
for the Paotingfu Christian Union Flood Relief Committee, Paotingfu.

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American School of Correspondence

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In the Field of Business and Finance

Coal Mining in the Neighborhood of Peking

THE range of mountains lying to the West of the plain on which Peking is situated has been found to be rich in coal, most of it anthracite, and several centers in that neighborhood have become the scenes of considerable mining activity. A glance at the railway maps of China will disclose the fact that at intervals here and there along the northern section of the Peking-Hankow railway, and the same is true but to a less extent of the Peking-Kalgan railway, little spurs have been built westward from the main line having their termini in the mountains, probably thirty or forty miles distant. The *raison d'etre* for these railway spurs is that they lead to a developed coal field. Such for example is that of Mentokou, which is the one lying nearest Peking; another is that of Toli. A short description of these places will give the reader an indication of the way in which coal mining is being developed in China. Each of these places has its own points of interest.

The Mentokou mines are reached by a ride of several hours out from Peking on a spur of the Peking-Kalgan line. The mines themselves lie across a wild-looking, sandy, cobblestone-strewn region, some miles up the mountain side from the railway station. Coming down the narrow, winding mountain paths, caravans of shaggy camels and mules and donkeys of all conditions and sizes, all carrying baskets of coal, are to be seen, moving along gingerly and slowly. The camels, by the way, at this time of the year wear a heavy growth of hair, and their shaggy appearance gives them a much weirder and also nobler appearance than the camels of Egypt, for instance, where, owing to the perpetual heat, the camels never grow any hair. Emerging from hundreds of little apertures in the sides of the mountains—in the distance one might easily mistake them for ants or bugs of some sort—one finds as one gets nearer, even in the depth of winter, all but naked, and in some cases actually naked, coal-dust laden from head to foot, Chinese coolies, sweating from their exertions in the subterranean coal chambers, which it is to be remembered are hot and stifling no matter how cold the temperature above ground may be. Out of this inferno they come steaming and sweating, dragging behind them on a greased wooden plank a fairly large-sized basket of coal; they emerge thus into the zero weather without any clothing, deposit their load on the accumulating pile, stop for several minutes to cool off and then go back to their caverns again. That they do not die off from bronchitis, like flies, can only be explained by the fact that they have constitutions almost as hard as the coal they mine.

These native mines are frequently sunk without any help from a foreigner, but if a ledge of rock has to be penetrated—in most cases lying comparatively near the surface—the Chinese usually decide that it will in the long run be cheaper to temporarily engage a foreigner with mining experience, particularly if the rocks will only yield to concussion by dynamite. Once the ledge of rock has been pierced and the first hundred yards or so of false work has been erected, the Chinese usually dig themselves in, in a slanting direction, relying on their own home-made gunpowder for loosening the chunks of coal from the seams. However, as an indication of the fact that mining in this crude way even in China has pretty nearly run its course, it may be stated that one steam colliery in the centre of the field, under foreign management, has a greater output than the hundreds of small mines with their hand labor. As regards transportation to Peking and beyond, this colliery has the advantage over the small native mines of having laid a narrow guage road down the slope of the valley to the railway, down which the little gondolas are speeded by gravity. At present, each car is individually controlled, but in due course donkey engines and regular trains will doubtless perform this work. The native mines rely mostly on caravans of camels and donkeys, and these are able to compete with the railway after a fashion, mostly for the reason that the camels and donkeys are able to make their deliveries directly within the city limits, without any rehandling of their cargoes. Another steam colliery is also being erected in this splendid coal field, which, according to one of the British engineers on the spot, probably leads across the valley, under the city of Peking itself, but at that distance, miles below the surface. Peking will, in due course, doubtless build a street car system, and it is not an impossibility that eventually a scheme will be worked out for generating electric current right at the mouth of a mine in the Mentokou district and thus avoid the cost of carrying the coal to the city.

The coal fields at Toli are reached by a spur of the Peking-Hankow railway. The coal obtained here is a peculiar and particularly hard dust, which can only be burned in Chinese ovens, and this only after it has been mixed with lime and pressed into briquettes. Although the mines, which lie in the hills some five miles across a level, but rough and stream-intersected, valley, are all native worked, the Toli fields have a special interest for the engineer in that here is to be found in operation a modern steam-driven aerial railway system, which transports the coal in huge iron buckets to the railway terminus at a much cheaper cost than coolies could carry it, or indeed cheaper than it could be carried by donkeys or hauled in carts, and these latter methods could only be employed after a road was constructed across the valley, which incidentally would necessitate the building of a number of fairly large-sized bridges. At Toli they actually "carry coals to Newcastle." Owing to the peculiar nature of the coal mined there it is not suitable for raising steam in the boilers of the plant which furnishes motive power for the wire-railway system; coal for this purpose is brought over from Chingwantao, the coal mined there being admirably adapted for that purpose.

Rolph, Mills & Co. Monthly Market Letter

San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1917.

Plates: It is difficult to say just what the present market is on plates and as regards export business there is no market price, as under present rulings there is no possibility of making shipments. Eastern plate makers of structural plates who at first thought that practically their entire output would be required by the goverment, are now making freer offers and we think it safe to say that most of the mills are taking on business in various sized tonnages of structural plates at 3¼¢ mill, of

course for domestic use. There is no mill tonnage available at all for ship, tank or boiler plates. The government has commandeered everything. We continue to receive specifications for plates from our various connections and also advices that others seem to be getting licenses as shipments are constantly moving, but our only reply is that so far as we can ascertain, and we believe that we are in the closest touch with the situation, not a license for plates has as yet been granted and the shipments which are moving forward and which bring these comments, are orders which were shipped before August 15th, licensed for export and which cleared from Pacific Coast ports before the expiration date of the license. This does not mean that the plates actually left San Francisco, as in many cases after they were cleared for certain vessels, cars would be shortshipped and in fact many such orders which are now in the freight yards here, cleared according to government requirements and accordingly are licensed to go forward. During last month, our Mr. Mills made a special trip to Washington, D. C., to investigate thoroughly the license situation and his findings are as written you above. It is hard to say at this writing what would happen should plate licenses be granted; but in all probability prices would advance by leaps and bounds.

Steel Bars: Sizes 3" and smaller are quoted at about 4½¢ per lb. and while this is a marked decline, the deliveries are advanced and as you can see this price of 4½¢ is nowhere near the government price of $2.90. Of course the fact that bars are not included under the embargo is what keeps up the price and lengthens the deliveries.

Structurals: The demand for structural shapes has fallen off very considerably within the last 30 days and it is our idea that the War Industries Board has probably cut down on the licenses issued as this has been our own experience. Prices have not fallen off to any appreciable extent and we would say that the nominal market would be about 5¼¢ per lb. It is reported that structural contracts all through the east show marked increases which of course tends to stiffen the market.

Galvanized & Black Sheets: The sheet market was not affected at first by the government regulation prices on steel products. In fact no mention was made of probable sheet regulations until about a fortnight ago. Then the government did decide to take action and prices on sheets dropped in most instances from 40% to 50% in a few days. The government mill price is 5¢ for No. 28 gauge black sheets, 6¼¢ for No. 28 gauge galvanized, and 4¼¢ for No. 10 gauge blue annealed, but these prices are considerably under what the sheet mills are getting and we believe it safe to say that an average San Francisco price of various quotations would be from 7½¢ to 7¾¢ per lb. for galvanized and 5¾¢ to 6¢ on blue annealed sheets.

Brass & Copper Tubing: You must expect long deliveries on this business, as practically all of the concerns now in position to quote for export shipment are either under contract to the government, or else are subject to their emergency demands and so must give government orders preference over all others.

1¾ to 2"	— 9 %	Off list
2¼	— 13½ %	" "
2½ to 3¼	— 20 %	" "
3½ to 13	— 30 %	" "

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Tin Plate: Since our last writing the government has fixed the price of tin plate at $10.75 per base box Pittsburg and we understand that tin plate manufacturers are holding off on 1918 business and will not enter any contracts until they are definitely notified as to what the government will expect of them. More stringent rulings have just been issued by the War Industries Board governing tin plate, and we doubt very much that any licenses could be secured.

Wire Rope: Since our last writing wire rope has been included under the embargo and just as we are issuing this letter the government has announced prices for this as well as other steel products. The detailed discounts are much too long to be taken up in this letter but suffice to say that prices are approximately 15% to 30% higher on all grades. The demand for wire rope is at the present time far in excess of the supply and with the government requisitioning practically all of the plow steel wire, we doubt that any good sized orders could be placed for shipment better than 6 to 8 months from mill, and such orders would be subject to embargo and government requirements, should the material be requisitioned by the government.

Railroad Embargo: To add to the troubles of exporters in attempting to make promised deliveries and as a direct result of the terrific freight congestion at this port caused largely by the government embargo, all railroads declared an embargo on export business through the port of San Francisco. This embargo went into effect on October 15th and at this writing is still in force, although we are in hopes that it will be raised in the very near future for some ports at least, as the various sailings are cleaning up this tonnage in quite satiifactory shape. We are afraid however, that for such ports as Kobe, Shanghai, and Hongkong, it will be some little time before the railroads will accept export business without a definite steamer booking being arranged, and railroads provided with a copy of the freight contract. There is some talk of this arrangement being made shortly, railroads not to accept any merchandise at Chicago within 30 days from scheduled date of sailing, or from points east of Chicago within 40 days. As a matter of fact, this arrangement we believe would be quite satisfactory as freight would come through to the coast and promptly go forward, all shippers having their bookings in advance, and would tend to decrease the practice of making prices on estimated freight rate, then bringing the cargo forward and holding same until the last moment on a gamble of getting better rates. It is this latter practice which has caused the terrible congestion on all railroads and shortage of freight cars.

Shipping Department: The freight situation from San Francisco has been bad for the last 90 days, but has become very much worse lately. At this writing there is no space available until January and from recent advices had from our Seattle office, the same situation exists in the north.

Japan's Banking System in Manchuria and Mongolia.

With reference to the recent Proclamation authorizing the Bank of Chosen to issue notes for circulation in Manchuria and Mongolia, the Finance Department of Japan has given out the following explanation:

The gradual extension of Japan's financial influence in Manchuria and Mongolia since the Russo-Japanese war has caused the Government to pay constant attention to the question of currency and monetary circulation in those regions, but the measures so far introduced there have been found inadequate. Japan's expanding trade and industry require additional facilities, and the geographical situation is such that with the extension and improvement of the means of communication mercantile transactions generally must assume greater importance. The Government have therefore found it necessary to unify the various organizations for the circulation of currency under Japanese control, in order to gradually regulate the local money market and general trade. With this object in view the Government amended the rules of the Oriental Development Company so as to allow it to undertake the task of financing fresh industries in Manchuria and Mongolia. Further it will serve as a central organ for monetary accommodation and meet the demands of business men working on a gold basis. Besides the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank has been entrusted with the work of facilitating exchange in the regions mentioned, for the promotion of foreign trade.

Now, on and after January 1 next, the Bank of Chosen will transact business connected with Japanese Treasury funds in Manchuria. The Bank of Chosen will unify the gold notes system in Manchuria and Mongolia and control their circulation, by way of preparing the local money markets for the adoption of the gold standard. The Yokohama Specie Bank will continue to issue silver notes in Manchuria, and, though the Bank will not encourage their circulation in the Kwantung provinces, it will try to maintain their use to an extent so as to meet the actual requirements of local trade.

The Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen have entered into a complete understanding as to the redemption of the gold notes issued by the former, and the transfer of the business connected with Treasury funds from the local branches of the former to those of the latter, and this has led to the Imperial Proclamation referred to above.

The Specie Bank's privilege of issuing gold notes extends from July, 1913, to July, 1918, but this privilege will now be transferred to the Bank of Chosen. The gold notes in actual circulation amount to Yen 4,500,000. The branch offices of the Specie Bank at Tehling, Liaoyang and Port Arthur will be closed at the end of the current month and made over to the Bank of Chosen, the former bank only retaining the branch at Antung.

The Specie Bank has been and is issuing silver notes in all parts of China and gold notes in Manchuria alone, but the Bank of Chosen, in taking over the former's right to issue gold notes, does not acquire the right to issue silver notes, so that the Specie Bank will continue to enjoy the same right in the Kwantung provinces and other parts of China, not specially excluded from its spheres of activity, and will continue to transact business connected with Treasury funds at Tsingtao and Tientsin. The Specie Bank's silver note issue now amounts to Yen 7,000,000, and never falls below Yen 3,000,000 even in ordinary times. As it has agencies still at Dairen, Yinkow, Mukden, Changchung, Kaiyuan, Kungchuling and Harbin, it will certainly continue to be an influential financial organ in Manchuria.

Start the New Year Right!
American Woman's Exchange

Corner Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban. Open 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.

A modern store has been opened by the American Woman's War Relief Work Association in the Benjamin Building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads. The store is modern in fittings with show windows, etc. and will be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner. It will be managed by Mrs. K. L. Brode, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the Exchange to pay the actual cost of materials used in preparation for work to be sold at the store. All profits derived from the sale of materials at the store will be used here in Shanghai in the purchase of materials for the

American War Relief Work

now being conducted in Shanghai, by the American War Relief Work Association, in the Fearon, Daniel Building on Szechuen Road. The entire proceeds derived from the sale of materials at the Woman's Exchange will be handed over to the American Woman's War Relief Association.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

Articles that may be purchased at the Exchange consist of jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets and ornamental work of all kinds. Orders for cakes and candies and such materials should be placed 24 to 48 hours in advance in order to insure freshness and obviate waste. It is hoped that ladies planning tea parties will order from the exchange materials their cooks are unable to prepare.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The success of the Woman's Exchange, depends primarily upon the American women living in China although donations from women of other nationality are thankfully received. If you can do fancy work of any kind, or have articles of this kind for which you have no use, place them on sale at the Exchange. In case you desire to make fancy work to place on sale at the Exchange, the Committee will pay the cost of the raw materials used.

The use of the store room in the Benjamin Building has been donated to the Association; the Municipal Council has donated the electric light service; the Gas Company has donated heaters; the Telephone Company has donated the use of a telephone. It is now the problem of American women in Shanghai and the outports of China to assist in this enterprise upon which the success of American War Relief Work so largely depends.

Personnel of the Customs Revision Committee

As far as can at present be ascertained the following will compose the International Commission for the revision of the Chinese import tariff, which will meet at Shanghai on January 5, 1918.

CHINA.—Mr. Tseng Chih-chi of the Shuiwuchu, Commissioner, Messrs. L. A. Lyall (of the Chinese Maritime Customs) and Li Chinming, Assistant Commissioners.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, assisted by Mr. J. K. Sague, of the American Board of Customs, and Mr. N. E. Lurton, Secretary.

BELGIUM.—Delegate, Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium at Shanghai, assisted by a technical adviser.

FRANCE.—Mr. H. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, and Mr. G. J. Knight, French Commercial Attache in China, Delegates, with Mr. Madier, President of the French Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, as technical adviser.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. H.H. Fox, C.M.G., H.B.M. Commercial Attache in China, Delegate, assisted by a Consular officer and a representative of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, who will shortly be appointed.

ITALY.—Cav. G de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, who will have the assistance of an Italian technical adviser.

JAPAN.—Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan at Shanghai, Delegate, Mr. Vice-Consul K. Kishi, Assistant Delegate, assisted by representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce in Tokio.

Coal and Iron Development in Hupeh Province

A correspondent from Taiyeh (Hupeh Province) writes to the Central China Post as follows:

Travellers between Hankow and Shanghai will no doubt have observed that great developments are taking place on the river bank below Shih Hui Yao. The Han Yen Ping company is erecting extensive iron-works and for several months gangs of northern coolies have been busy preparing the site for the works and constructing a railway to join the line from the Taiyeh mines which reaches the river bank at Shih Hui Yao. A large colony of Japanese is said to be already settled at the works. Naturally people have been attracted to the neighbourhood by the prospect of trade, and what was not long ago merely a path between fields is now a busy street with well-built houses and shops on either side. Almost every site on this street has been built on and high prices are being asked for the few plots which remain undeveloped.

This is a district famous for minerals, but its vast wealth remains largely untouched. The colliery at Tan Shan Wan is said to be run at a loss and produces only enough coal blocks for its own use. All that can be bought there is coal dust. A new mine has been opened near to the railway at Hsia Lon though at present worked only on a small scale.

The Hupeh Kuan Ch'ien Chuh have begun operations here. A couple of offices have been opened on the street, one for the transaction of business connected with copper mines and the other as headquarters for iron mines.

Brunner Mond & Co.

A circular was issued by the directors of Brunner, Mond and Co., London, November 17, announcing a reorganisation of the capital so that the total may "correspond with the real capital invested in the businesses carried on by the Company." The circular sets out that the earned dividend of 27½% on the Ordinary shares has created the impression that this is the rate of profit earned on the total capital invested, and that it is unfairly high. As against this it is pointed out that a large amount of money is invested in the form of Preference shares bearing a fixed rate of interest, which brings down the rate of profit earned. Also, that the directors have from time to time issued shares at a considerable premium, which does not rank for dividend, and that investments have been made in other companies at "extremely conservative figures." Therefore the directors are preparing a scheme which will make a nearer approach between the share capital and the actual total of money invested. One result will be a large increase in the number of shares. But the directors consider that "the relative market value of the shares should remain unaffected."

The American Embargo on Tinplate

An annouuncement made by the U. S. War Trade, Bureau says:—

1.—The export of tinplate is not permitted except as packing material for foodstuffs. This does not apply to cases where there is sufficient proof to show that the intended export is for the war purposes of the belligerents against Germany and her Allies.

2.—In considering applications for permission for the export of tinplate as packing material for foodstuffs, priority will be given in cases where it is sufficiently proved that the intended export is for the war purposes of the belligerents against Germany or her Allies.

3.—The export of articles containing tin other than tinplate is not permitted. This does not apply to cases where there is sufficient proof that the intended export is for the war or other urgent purposes of the belligerents against Germany or her Allies.

Where it is sufficiently proved that the intended export is for purposes necessary to the preparation for transport of the foodstuffs of those countries, priority will be given in considering applications for export permits.

4.—Except where sufficient proof is produced at the time of application or before shipment that tinplate has been bought from manufacturers according to explicit orders of tinplate manufacturers or buyers abroad, no export of tinplate is permitted.

This ruling applies to both pending and future applications.

America's Huge Crop Production

The two following tables—the first covering the state of California and the latter the entire United States — have been compiled for the Review by A. G. Loehr, of Shanghai, from the U. S. Government Crop Report issued last month, and cover the principal crops raised in America. It will be noted that the estimate for this year is tabulated along with last year's actual production, the increase in total figures and per-

centages also being given except in the case of the two crops which show decreases, namely that of apples, which shows a decrease of 1½%, and of hops, which are going out of fashion very rapidly owing to the growing strength of the Prohibition movement.

PRELIMINARY CROP ESTIMATES (CALIFORNIA)

Bulletin November 8, 1917

Commodity	Estimate This Year	Last Year	Increase over Last Year	Decrease from Last Year	Increase %	Decrease %
Corn:	2,240,000 bushels	2,048,000	192,000			9.4
Wheat:	6,534,000 ,,	5,600,000	934,000		16.7	
Oats:	6,650,000 ,,	6,500,000	150,000		23.0	
Barley:	35,206,000 ,,	33,320,000	1,886,000		5.7	
Rice:	5,125,000 ,,	3,263,000	1,862,000		57.0	
Potatoes:	15,100,000 ,,	10,575,000	4,525,000		42.8	
Sweet Potatoes:	1,000,000 ,,	960,000	40,000		4.2	
All Hay:	4,627,000 tons	4,615,000	12,000		.3	
Apples:	5,670,000 bushels	5,754,000		84,000		1.5
Peaches:	10,192,000 ,,	8,808,000	1,384,000		15.7	
Cotton:	50,000 bales	43,620	6,380		14.6	
Sugar Beets:	1,660,000 tons	1,463,000	197,000		13.5	
Beans:	7,500,000 bushels	4,175,000	3,325,000		79.7	
Hops:	15,700,000 lbs.	22,200,000		6,500,000		29.3

PRELIMINARY CROP ESTIMATES (UNITED STATES)

Bushels unless otherwise stated

Commodity	This Year	Last Year	Increase	Decrease	Increase %	Decrease %
Corn:	3,190,000,000	2,583,241,000	606,759,000		23.4	
Wheat:	659,797,000	639,886,000	19,911,000		3.1	
Oats:	1,580,714,000	1,251,992,000	328,722,000		2.6	
Barley:	201,659,000	180,927,000	20,732,000		11.4	
Rice:	33,256,000	40,702,000		7,446,000		18.3
Potatoes:	440,000,000	285,437,000	154,563,000		54.2	
Sweet Potatoes:	84,700,000	70,955,000	13,745,000		19.4	
All Hay:	tons 91,715,000	109,786,000		18,071,000		16.5
(1) Apples:	177,600,000	202,245,000		24,645,000		12.1
Peaches:	42,606,000	36,939,000	5,667,000		15.4	
Cotton:	bales 12,047,000	11,429,930	607,070		5.3	
Sugar Beets:	tons 7,620,000	5,920,000	1,700,000		28.7	
Beans:	16,000,000	8,846,000	7,154,000		80.9	
Hops:	lbs. 27,616,000	50,537,000		22,921,000		45.3

(1) Agricultural Crop.

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Developing Siberia's Timber Resources

In a report on the timber resources of Siberia, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Omsk states that the extent of forest lands of Asiatic Russia has been roughly estimated at 853,000,000 acres, of which nearly 700,000,000 acres now belong to the State. There are 465,000,000 acres of virgin forest in that part of Siberia which lies west of Lake Baikal, while eastern Siberia, though not so richly endowed, has sufficient timber to supply the requirements of foreign markets for many years to come.

After referring to the principal timber trees of Siberia, the Trade Commissioner goes on to say that the great forest wealth of the region is practically untouched, but that measures are now being considered whereby the forest resources of Siberia may be utilized to greater advantage. Conferences have been held between those interested in the timber trade and the State Departments concerned, and organization and improved management are regarded as essential for the development of an export trade. The enlargement of existing mills will be necessary, as well as the establishment of other industrial concerns using wood as raw material. Closely related to the question of the organization of the timber industry is the need for the creation of railways and waterways connecting Siberia with the markets of western Europe.

A railway has been projected to connect the lower reaches of the Obi River with one of the ports on the Arctic Ocean, west of the Kara Sea, with ice-free water during five months of the year. It is claimed that by means of such a line the freight rate from Omsk to London could be reduced to about 24 roubles (about 50 shillings at par rate) per ton. The construction of a canal to connect the Obi River system with the Kama and Volga rivers of European Russia is also being considered.

In Eastern Siberia cheap transport facilities are afforded by the Amur River system, which flows through the country into the Pacific. The lumber industry on the Amur, however, is still in its infancy, and existing mills are not conveniently situated for export trading. The recent improvements to the port of Vladivostock, and the adaptation of the harbor facilities at Nicolaievsk-on-Amur for the handling of timber, should greatly stimulate the shipping of forest products from Eastern Siberia, while the erection of mills in closer proximity to the water frontage available in this region would result in increased lumber shipments from the ports named.

The extension of the export trade in Siberian timber would create a demand for a considerable amount of logging and saw-milling appliances. A steady demand for such appliances will in any event be assured by the development and growth of the country, apart from the export possibilities. Opportunities may also arise for supplying mill and factory equipment, wood-working machine tools, pulp and paper mill supplies, etc. The climatic and forest conditions of Siberia, and the circumstances under which lumber is cut, are in many respects similar to those of Canada. The Russians as a rule are ready to test the methods which have proved satisfactory in other countries, but up to the present practically no use has been made of up-to-date logging appliances. The scarcity and high cost of labor at the present time is directing the attention of timber producers to the question of introducing labor saving devices. Inquiries are being made for portable hoisting cranes, and it is probable that other logging appliances, such as cableways, stationary engines, tractors, locomotives, etc., will come into demand.

The saw milling machines installed in the Siberian mills are almost all of the frame type. A number of adjustable saw blades, ranging from 16 to 26, are hung to a long reciprocating frame, which moves up and down at a comparatively slow speed. It is stated that this type of machine gives general satisfaction, being adapted to a variety of purposes, and not requiring highly efficient labor for its operation—a point of considerable importance in view of the quality of the labor available.

The management of the forest lands belonging to the Government in Siberia has been largely in the hands of the Colonization Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. This department operates several saw-

mills and supplies the peasants and newly arrived immigrants with building materials and other wood products which they require. The head office of the Department in Siberia is situated at Omsk, and the director has expressed his desire to receive quotations and other information from manufacturers of saw milling and wood working machinery. A circular saw machine adapted for cutting railway sleepers is required in Siberia, and is assured of a good sale if suitable. The Colonization Department also desires to receive particulars of machines which would be suitable for the manufacture of the various parts of portables houses for immigrants and others.

Owners of saw mills and timber properties in western Siberia for the most part obtain machinery and other equipment through dealers in Petrograd and Moscow, who represent the manufacturers. The trade in saw milling machinery, etc., in eastern Siberia is handled by firms in Vladivostock. The advisability of investigation of the situation by expert representatives of manufacturers is emphasized in the report.

The Port of Madras

The Administrative Report of the Madras Port Trust for 1916-17 states that the trade of the port was largely conditioned on the fact that the year under review was the third year of the war. The tonnage of hides and skins exported was 50 per cent larger than the previous 14-year average, and that of minerals was more than three times that average. For example, about 9,030 tons of magnesite, 3,220 tons of manganese ore and 3,750 tons of chrome ore were exported to Europe during the year, in addition to some 10,000 tons of these ores exported in the last quarter of 1915-16. War requirements account for the increase in these particular exports. On the other hand, for lack of shipping, the tonnage of many of the chief imports fell considerably below—piece-goods indeed falling to one-half—the average. The total tonnage imported was only 70.5 per cent, while that of exports remained as high as 90 per cent, of the figures for 1913-14. The chief governing factor in the falling off of trade was, needless to say, the absence of shipping. The severe cyclone which affected the port in November damaged the sheltering arm of the harbor to the value of 15 lakhs.

During the year 399 vessels, including 287 from foreign and 74 from coast ports and 38 country sailing craft, with an aggregate tonnage of 971,708 tons, called at the port, against last year's figure of 380 vessels of 1,076,248 tons. The largest vessel to enter the port was the *City of Nagpur*, of 5,340 tons net register, and the vessel with the deepest draught, 28 ft., was the s.s. *Tacoma*. Passengers to the number of 55,312 arrived at, and 65,070 left, the port, making a total of 120,382 against 108,484 last year. Of the 361 steamers—average, say, one per day—that used the port, nearly half, 163, used the quays or the oil berths, so dispensing for the most part with lighters. This, needless to say, indicates a very important line of development. The above 399 vessels, of a tonnage of 961,708, paid for port dues Rs. 30,348, for mooring fees Rs. 55,630, and for pilotage fees Rs. 22,322—total Rs. 1,08,300*

*This apparently erroneous division of figures is correct and is that generally used when referring to Indian money, which is counted in lakhs (one hundred thousand).

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—or at the average rate of Rs. 0.1136, or say, 1.8176 annas per registered ton. If this charge be considered as falling on the 598,530 tons of exports and imports dealt with at the port, the incidence of all these charges, included in the cost of freight, comes to 2.92 annas per ton. Last year's figures were 1.563 and 2.936 annas.

About 264,529 tons of goods handled by the Trust paid Rs. 8,42,011 for services rendered, or at the rate of Rs. 3.18, or say, 4s. 3d., per ton. This covers all charges between ship and wagon, except lighterage, which is done by steamer agents and others, and costs about 1 rupee per ton. If coal and other goods not handled by the Trust be counted, 598,530 tons paid to the Trust Rs. 11,67,166, or at the average rate of Rs. 1.95, say, 2s. 7.2d. per ton, or about 13,75 pies per maund. If, however, actual services rendered be omitted, such as cranage, and storage, and account be taken of harbor dues only, these, which come to Rs. 8,22,787, cost about as much as 58.14 miles of railway freight would have cost. For the services rendered to trade by a purely artificial harbor which up to date has cost over £2,000,000, these charges cannot be considered excessive. Of the regular lines frequenting the port, the British India easily heads the list, with 145 vessels, followed by the Clan with 40; Hall, City and Bucknall, 15; Wells, 13; Asiatic, 10; Natal and Scandinavian Indian, 6 each; Soc. Veneziana de Nav. Vap., 5; P. & O., 3. Government vessels, tankers, colliers and horse transports are omitted.—*From "Shipping and Engineering"*

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The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: S. D. Main, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Bailly, Hongkong; F. J. Harrison, Nanking; Miss M. Thomhill; Mrs. W. H. Moore; T. Newell, Honolulu; Mrs. Newell; A. E. Nash, U. S. A., T. Phelps, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; L. Roberts, U. S. A. E. Crondon, Manila; J. B. Pitman, New York; T. N. Fairbanks, New York; J. Donoldson, Hongkong; T. B. Culhone, Hongkong; H. Parry; G. C. Cornish, Tientisn; T. L. Macartney; Dorizon, Yokohama; H. W. Wooley; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bordwell, Tientsin; G. B. Ott, Jr., Ningpo; G. L. Tinkham; C. P. Sah; Miss R. Collier, Shanghai; Miss T. Collier, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. P. Bock and family; C. H. Owen, Tehchow; M. J. Grey; Mr. and Mrs. Yoodyvsky; H. C. Owen; Kobe; Miss Alcott, Tientsin; D. S. Yuthric, New York; G. L. Bayley, New York; H. G. Bankert, New York; V. G. Lyman, Hankow; C. H. Biston, Vancouver; Chas. Borck; A. H. Baker; C. Kirke; R. Jerkin, Nagasaki; W. Park; L. V. Calling Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Junghans and four children, Manila; Mrs. Lennox; Salvesen; J. W. Welton; C. S. Toll; Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Garretson; C. C. Kopp, Soochow; E. Tollefsen, Moukden; F. S. Upham, Peking; W. N. Babcock,: B. J. Smith, Tsinanfu; S. R. Ford, Formosa; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schlobohm, U. S. A., L. J. Magner, England.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Dec. 21	Last Quotation, Frt. Dec. 28	Business Done in Shares During Week — High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Dutch	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
Tebong...	17.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Langkat	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.25	
Yangtzepoo Cot. (ord)	6.85	7.60	7.60	7.35	
Kung Yik Cotton ...	15.75	16.75	16.75	16.25	
Shanghai Cotton ...	121	120	120	120	
Oriental Cotton	40.00	43.00	43.00	39 00	
S'hai Tug (pref)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40 00	
Tram "B"	67.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	
Shanghai Land	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	43 1/4	43 3/8	43 3/8	43 3/8	
T. T. on London... ...	4/4	4/3 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/3 1/2	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt, ..	4.62	4.66	4.66	4.57	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	95	95.9	95.9	94.1	
Mexican	72.3	72.1	72.3	72.1	
Native Int.	05	20	20	05	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/5 1/2				
Forward	2/7				
Tendency	Quiet				

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
For Week ended	Dec. 23	454

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Malay (Pref)	„ 25 „ „ 31	0.40
Kunng Yik	Jan. 4 „ „ 15	2.00

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New Books and Publications

Lending One's Money Abroad

International Finance, by Hartley Withers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1916.

THE subject of international finance is one of particular interest at the present time, and particularly to Americans, in view of the fact that mostly as a result of the war in Europe, America has ceased to be a debtor nation and has leaped into the forefront of international money-lending transactions. In the preface to his book Mr. Withers says that it was originally written for an English public, and as such the illustrations are mostly drawn from England, as the premier financial country. In publishing the American edition, however, paragraphs have been added to illustrate in what respect the information given also applies to American finance.

This work of less than two hundred pages treats of a deep and, apparently, dry subject in a very entertaining way and in a manner so simple that even the "man in the street" will find it easy to understand. Even the deep dyed-in-the-wool Socialist and the rabid Labor Union workingman will find that their point of view as regards the Money Power is sympathetically treated. The author admits that the evils springing from hereditary property are obvious, but it had also to be borne in mind that the individual under existing conditions has a great incentive to personal effort; in fact, it is doubtless true as the author says, "As things are at present arranged it seems we are bound to put up with them if the community is to be fed and kept alive." It is true that in mediaeval times mail-clad robbers were rewarded by a grant of land for serving their feudal chiefs, but in nearly all cases the land so acquired by these freebooters had long ago passed into the hands of those who purchased them.

Having explained the necessity for capital—which is defined as so much saved-up work—the author asserts that it is in the interest of workers that there should be as many capitalists as possible offering their capital for the development of industry. On this point Mr. Withers says: "It would seem to be good also not to damn the capitalist with bell and with book and frighten him till he is so scarce that he is master of the situation, but to give him every encouragement to save his money and put it into industry, for the more strong he is the stronger is the position of the workers."

International finance is merely a nice-sounding name for the process of lending one's money to borrowers in another country. The author, in explaining his subject, describes how the savings of a hypothetical doctor in England become part of the machinery of international finance; incidentally, a few facts are given concerning the Bank of England, which, although severely restricted by law as to the amount of bank-notes it may issue, is left quite free as to the amount of credit (against adequate security, of course) which it may extend to customers, and for practical purposes a credit with the Bank of England is as good as its bank-notes.

When the people of a certain country lend money for use in some other country, what they really lend is their goods and their services; it is the unusual thing for actual money to be transferred. Were this not the case, even the richest country (that is, the country having the greatest stock of gold—for it must be remembered that in international transactions that is the only kind of money that really counts)—would soon be denuded of all its stock of gold. By way of example, the author cites the case of a loan made by British investors in some foreign country, for instance, Japan. In most cases when such a loan is made, it simply means that the British people are supplying certain manufactured products against the promise that at some future date some product of Japan shall be supplied for use in territory under the British flag or that some service should be rendered at some future date. Even though it may happen that with the loan thus raised in Britain for Japanese use, some of the credit thus built up might be used in some other country, for example Belgium, as a result of which Belgian products would be used in Japan bought out of the loan raised in England, in the long run experience had shown that it all worked out pretty much the same in the end as Belgium would draw on Great Britain for the supplies it needed. Finance, therefore, does not create wealth; it merely acts as the medium by which goods or services are exchanged with benefit to both; but, of course, with the greatest benefit to those who trade most skilfully.

An instructive chapter in this excellent work is devoted to a description of the machinery of "promotion," and "underwriting;" that is, the system by which money is raised in small sums from the public for investment either direct as shareholders in a private enter-

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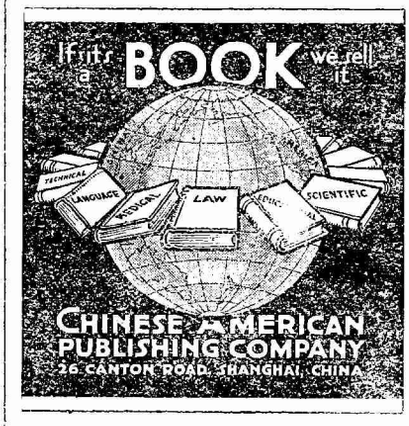

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prise, or as beneficiaries at a fixed rate of interest in debentures in a private concern or in bonds of a government loan. The underwriters are usually a substantial banking firm of world wide reputation for probity and stability. "Underwriting" is the term employed to describe the fact that the "underwriters" guarantee that the person, company, or government that has given the underwriters the job of raising the required money, will in due course get the money to the sum agreed on and on the terms and at the rate of interest which has been agreed on. For their services rendered as guarantors, the underwriters receive a commission. The object of the underwriters is, of course, in nearly all cases to get the public to take up the loan, and with this object in view frequently extensive advertising is done. If the public takes the entire loan off the hands of the underwriters, the latter will have earned their commission without investing any capital. If, however, the loan turns out a "frost," as regards its reception by the public, the underwriters are faced with the unpleasant task of having to raise the money themselves, and biding the time when they can slough it off on some one else's shoulders, probably below the issuing price.

As mentioned earlier in this article, this matter of finance, particularly international finance, is a subject of great importance at the present time—to none more so than to Americans—and the writer can strongly recommend this work to all those who desire an abstruse and comparatively difficult subject presented to them in a learned, yet simple and concise manner.

G. W. M.

In the United States Court for China

MINUTES OF ANNUAL SESSION AT CANTON, COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.

Pursuant to notice sent to, and promulgated by, the Consul General, Court was opened at 10 a. m. at the American Consulate General, Shameen.

In re Estate of Frederick William Murphy, deceased; Final Report presented and examined, whereupon, after the noon recess, the following order was prepared and filed, the Court adjourning at 6 p.m:

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA
SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION

In re Estate of Frederick William Murphy, deceased.	Consular Court Estate No. ORDER.

LOBINGIER, J.: This cause comes on for hearing upon the "Final Report" of the American Consul General at Canton as ex officio Judge of the Consular Court for his District, with a prayer for approval of the same and for an order of distribution and discharge. The Report is filed in accordance with this Court's requirement in its Consular Court Circular dated May 1, 1917.

Upon consideration of the Report it appears that the decedent died intestate at Macao, China, on February 1, 1917; that assets of the estate, which consists entirely of cash, were collected by the said court in an amount aggregating (Hongkong currency) $931.88: that a proper notice to creditors was published in the South China Morning Post, a newspaper of general circulation in said Consular District of Canton; that in response to said notice claims against said estate were presented aggregating (Hongkong currency) $69.58. payment of which was authorized by this court, and for which vouchers are now presented; leaving a balance for distribution of (Hongkong currency) $862.30.

As already indicated the cause is before us neither for direct adjudication nor on appeal, but merely on the "Final Report" of the Consular Judge; and in view of the presumption of regularity which attaches to the proceedings of even an inferior tribunal,[1] and in the absence of objection or complaint from any source, we feel bound to accept the contents of the Report as correct in all particulars and to treat the estate as ready to be closed.

As to distribution the Report recites the next of kin as.

> "Being his mother, Mrs. J. C. Dart, residing at 3902 Twenty-second Street, San Francisco, California, and a sister, Miss Winnifred Murphy, of Chinook, Washington."

It also appears that deceased left an informal memorandum directing that his money and personal effects be sent to his mother; but as it is not witnessed and lacks the other formalities of a testament, this in itself cannot be considered here, however much it might be respected by the relatives. Nevertheless, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, which appears to be the latest[2] expression of legislative intent in force here.....

> "If there be a mother, and no father, child or descendant, the mother shall have the whole."[3]

The legal result is thus the same as if the decedent had executed a valid will of the same tenor as his memorandum, and the Consular Court is therefore authorized to remit the entire funds of the estate, less court costs, official fees and expenses for transmission, directly to the decedent's mother instead of to the Treasury of the United States as prayed. In other respects the Report is approved and upon filing the mother's receipt for the amount to be distributed the estate will be considered closed.

By the Court.

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

NOTES.

1. Cyc. XVI, 1076. Cf. Wigmore, Evidence, IV, sec. 2534.
2. The Act of June 6, 1900 (31 U. S. Stat. at Large, 514) provided that.....
   "if the intestate shall leave a mother also, she shall take an equal share with such brothers and sisters."
3. 31 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 1250; Dist. of Col. Code sec. 380.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th,

Court opened at 9.30 a.m.

No. 138, Estate of E. Z. Simmons, deceased. Executors appeared in person; report presented and considered and directions given for closing the estate.

The Court rose at 5.30 p.m.